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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—129—

Politics of Europe.

The latest arrival from England is still confined to the latter end of April. The KATHERINE STUART FORBES is the last that we have heard of. The BOMBAY COURIER of the 17th ultimo, which came in by yesterday's Dawn, announces her arrival at Bombay, from England the 29th of April, and Madeira the 10th of May. The List of Passengers by that Ship will be found in the last Sheet. The following is the latest intelligence from England by this occasion, and is given as a communication from the Bombay Editor's Private Correspondent in London:—

"The accounts from Russia, the opinions entertained in Germany, of which so many of the Courts are in the Russian interest, the intelligence from Constantinople, all tend to diminish the confidence in a reconciliation which appearances seemed rather to favour.

With respect to France itself there are not wanting persons here, well acquainted with that country, who yet maintain that General Berton is not in that desperate state in which he is represented to be, and that the Royal Forces are afraid to come in contact with him.

The letters from Ireland give a distressing description of that ill fated population. Sir John Newport has given notice of his intention to review the policy of the Government towards Ireland,

Through the United States, accounts from St. Domingo, to the 24th February, have been received. Their contents are important. It is said that the president Boyer had succeeded in extending his government throughout the whole of the Island, without bloodshed. The total force under his command is stated to amount to 20,000 men. All the principal forts were garrisoned by black troops, and from the energy displayed in the civil and military administration of the government, it is fully expected that no attempts would be made by the inhabitants of the Spanish part of the island to oppose his authority. All the blacks had been emancipated. Some jealousies continued to exist between the coloured people and blacks, and a portion of the latter it had been deemed expedient should be disarmed.

The accounts from France possess one exclusive character, revolt and rebellion. Every day proves that the Ultra Administration are not fit to govern or scarcely fit to live in revolutionized France. They seem to have returned to the country under the delusion that the public mind has stood still during the last thirty years. They forget that the throes by which they were heaved into England, produced as it were, a new political birth in their country: that the child of the revolution has now grown into manhood, and they absurdly endeavour to lull it with tales of priestcraft, and to swathe it in the swaddling clothes of the old regime. The consequence is natural, risings have taken place in various parts of the country which have all the appearance of previous concert. The most serious of these was headed by General Berton, an old contemporary of Napoleon at the military college of Brienne: he is a man of considerable talent and of some literary acquirements, having been for some years a coadjutor of the MINERVE. This General raised the tricolored

cockade in Saumur at the head of 50 men, who are said to one time to have increased to 2,000 men. Subsequent reports say that his force has dispersed, and that its leader has taken refuge in the forest of Parthenay, into which numerous bands of gens d'armes have been sent with directions to take him alive, if possible. Such is the result as mentioned in the very questionable columns of the Parisian Press. The metropolis itself has been the scene of commotion. In despite of popular feeling, the Missionaries countenanced by the Archbishop of Paris, continue to preach. The churches are instantly surrounded by a mob who throw squibs and crackers amongst the Ultra Congregation, and a general dispersion takes place amid the groans of the devout and the trumpets of the military: such is stated to be a daily spectacle: a decent way certainly of recommending Christianity to a nation.

It is a curious fact that one of the Bourbon tribunals has been lately occupied in a legal discussion about Napoleon's will. M. Lafitte, the Banker, had refused to pay over to the executors a large sum of money which the late Emperor had deposited in his hands; alleging that he might be liable to a second claim on the part of the heir; the tribunal in the first instance dismissed the suit of the executors on the ground that they only proved extracts from the will, when they were bound legally to produce the document entire. The original will is in England. It is a most important and voluminous document, and would, we are credibly informed, occupy at least twelve hours in the transcription. The publication is however at present rendered unnecessary. We know from our own peculiar private sources that Lafitte has compounded with the executors on the following terms:—He agrees to allow 4 per cent. interest from a certain date, which he guarantees to pay for five years, at the expiration of which period he is to pay the principal, provided no demand is previously made on behalf of the young Napoleon.

The state of the public mind in Spain may be collected from the single fact that the popular chief Riego has been nominated president of the Cortes. A deputation waited on the Monarch to acquaint him with the election, with the news of which he is said to have been considerably affected. He opened the sessions, however, on the 1st, with a speech from the throne, and was answered by Riego, who spoke of the obstacles which the constitutional cause still encountered, and the firm determination of the Cortes to remove them. The King left the hall amid the shouts of "Long live the constitutional King, the Cortes and the Spanish Nation." It is said that the departure of the King of Portugal has proved fatal to his sovereignty in the Brasile, and that various parties have arisen in that country, who, whatever may be their ulterior views, are united in a determination to rescue the Colonies from European thralldom.

The domestic report of this month is neither very voluminous nor very satisfactory. Disturbances have broken out in some parts of England, occasioned by penny and want of employment. In Ireland there is a sad catalogue of alternate conviction and crime—Thirty two poor creatures are said to have been sentenced to death in one batch at the special commission for the County of Cork, one half of whom were told that they held the tenure of their lives on the good conduct of those who were at large. At the special sessions for either Cork or

Limerick, one farmer was transported for seven years, under the Insurrection Act, because he was found out of his house fifteen minutes after sunset."

Happy Discovery.—As Ministerialists are known never to depart from the chart of the Pitt system, we were somewhat perplexed in endeavouring to trace the Pawnbroking Project of the Agricultural Committee to any circumstance connected with the Heaven-born Statesman.—But by accident chancing to cast our eyes upon his arms, we discovered that the Committee, like prudent Sailors, though they had lost their boasted Pilot, had yet carefully studied and observed his bearings. Mr. Pitt's are an *Exchequer*, and the *Pawnbroking device*, three balls, emblematic, as it is said, of two to one against you. The notorious conductor to poverty and ruin. The Exchequer and Three Balls, then, at once instructed the Committee in their course, and tropically signified that the Treasury should commence Pawnbroking. How should all good Tories rejoice when they thus find the Pitt arms made the grand sign of the times, a label as it were to the consequences of the system!—We should indeed have deeply regretted seeing the Royal Arms disgraced by being exhibited on the depots of Pawned Corn; but the Pitt armorial bearings will be peculiarly appropriate and significant, and will express as plainly as words, "Money lent here."

Another Foreign Loan.—The public, we believe, are not generally aware, that Commissioners from the Lunar Regions have been some days in town, actively engaged in negotiating a Loan of three millions sterling, with a body of our opulent and discerning capitalists. They arrived on the 1st inst. provided with ample powers from her Most Variable Majesty, and are said to have nearly completed their contract, on terms highly favourable—to the contractors. No loan of its magnitude can possibly boast a larger *Sinking Fund*, or one more completely effective, as it originates in the first deposit, and is calculated to not simultaneously with every subsequent instalment. Should any earthly security be deemed requisite, the Envoys engage to procure (previous to the payment of the first dividend), a guarantee from the Sublime Porte—her Majesty's Most Potent and Enlightened Relative.

The ostensible object of this loan is, to enable the Man-in-the-Moon to level a few of her mountains, and thereby increase the quantity of moonshine, in which the dividends will be regularly paid—at the full.

Should this scheme answer (of which no doubt can exist,) it is intended to raise a larger sum next year, for the purpose of pumping out the Volcanoes, by the aid of a new-invented engine of vast power to be worked by Salamanders.

Their Excellencies attract much attention by the imposing gravity of their deportment, as well as for the sagacity with which they have adopted the wise custom of wearing lawn sleeves—to laugh in.

The vehicle in which they travel is naturally an object of intense interest with the curious; our Satellitish neighbour having succeeded in bringing the balloon of Lunardi to a state of extraordinary perfection. A steerage has been ingeniously constructed of wings, or rather fins of fire, very similar to those attached to the heels of Mercury, which, while they impart both light and heat, serve for culinary purposes, and enable them to roast an eagle, or broil a roe, should they meet with one in their way.—*Morning Chronicle*, April 13.

Plymouth, Saturday, April 6.—Mrs. Coutts (widow of the late eminent banker,) accompanied by her physician, Dr. Thomas, and a large retinue of domestics, has been staying for some days at the Royal Hotel here, whence, on Wednesday last, she proceeded on a tour through Cornwall, preparatory to her stay at Teignmouth, where a house is preparing for her summer residence.—*Exeter Gazette*.

Mr. Belzoni, the Egyptian traveller, we understand, is now in Russia; he has left Mr. Francis Belzoni, his brother, in care of the Egyptian Tomb, Picadilly, till his return, which is vainly expected.

We noticed some time ago the Lectures on General Literature which M. Sarans, a native of France, had agreed to deliver in the Argyle Rooms. M. Sarans has since entered on his task. We are prevented by want of room from entering, at this time, into an account of the peculiar views of this Gentleman; but the following passage, translated by us from the original, in which he alludes to that illustrious people, on whom the eyes of Europe have for some time been fixed, affords a proof of the eloquence of the Lecturer, which can hardly fail to make as favourable an impression on our readers, as it did on his audience:—"Thus lived or seemed to live in the midst of the civilization of Europe, only a few months ago, the unfortunate people to whom Europe is wholly indebted for its civilization. The accents of their grief resounded even to our gates; the clanking of their chains, disturbed as it were the hymns which we were chanting to the liberty which they taught us. No one stretched out to them a fraternal hand, and whilst Europe was breaking the chains of the middle ages with the arms of Greece, Greece abandoned, despised by Europe, was sinking before its eyes in the most complete slavery which ever afflicted the earth. But what in the mean time was the conduct of Greece? Did she merit her disgrace? Had she altogether abjured the recollections of former days? No, Gentlemen, after continued exertions for thirty years in silence, to recal the arts and sciences to their native soil, Greece, intoxicated with hope and joy, rushed forward to the conquest of her liberty. From her lacerated bosom issued the death-sentence of her tyrants. Let us behold her now struggling with circumstances. What a spectacle! The banks of the Ilyssus, the Echoes of Mount Hymettus, the vallies of Tempe, the woods and groves of Olympus, the coasts of Attica, and the Peloponnesus, the shores of Naxos, Scio, Mysone, all bear witness to the miracles of liberty. Let us allow the grand decree of Divine Providence to advance towards its accomplishment, and let us hope at the same time that the men who dared to shake off the yoke of the successors of Alexander, will succeed in expelling from their soil a homicidal horde to the ungenial regions whence they first issued."

Yesterday, being Easter Monday, the grand Royal Hunt took place, which was as usual very numerously attended by all ranks and descriptions of persons, who travelled in vehicles of every kind, as well as several hundred pedestrians. The Royal huntsmen, sportsmen and hounds proceeded through the town of Windsor, and crossed from Windsor to Eton in the ferry boat, the bridge having lately been pulled down, for an iron bridge to be erected in its stead. They proceeded to Farnham Common, where there were several hundred sportsmen waiting their arrival.

A certain Colonel, celebrated for his vigorous services in the Milan campaign, has, it is said, been black-balled at the United Service Club. Is this the reward of gallantry and chivalry?—*Morning Chronicle*, April 9.

Florence.—The young Marquis L— recently won 20,000 florins in the house of a nobleman at Florence where a Faro-bank was clandestinely kept, and went away with it after midnight. Observing that he was followed by two men in disguise, he hastily took refuge in a guard-house and related his adventure, begging at the same time that a soldier might accompany him home. The corporal immediately consented, but first went out under the pretext of looking for the pursuers, in reality to concert with the three soldiers the plunder of the stranger. They stopped his mouth, took the money from him, and then threw him into the river. While these villains were dividing their prize, three persons masked, suddenly entered, declared that they knew every thing, and that if the money was not shared with them, they would instantly give information to the Police. The soldiers were obliged to comply; and a new division was making when a Patrol entered the room. The Officer took the whole company to the principal guard-house, where they found young L— dripping wet: he being an expert swimmer had saved himself, and given information of the circumstance. The 20,000 florins were recovered from the robbers, who were led to prison, where they expect their punishment.

Newspaper Chat.

On Thursday week, (March 21) three guineas were sent from Edinburgh to Perth for the purchase of one barrel of ice. On Friday, ice and snow were to be had every where for the gathering—*Perthshire Courier*.

Vauxhall Gardens will, it is said, assume quite a new feature under the new management. Ten thousand pounds are to be expended in improvements.

Pail-mall East, it is reported, will be carried to St. Martin's Church by the autumn of the present year. All persons possessing apartments in the King's Mews, or in line with the intended improvements, were to remove last week.

The New Ranelagh.—The plan suggested is the Ionic—the form an extensive octagon—four sides of which will be occupied with projecting porticoes, capable of admitting carriages to drive under them. These porticoes to lead immediately into spacious anti-rooms, connected with noble saloons. In these four saloons are to be four grand entrances to the principal rotunda.

Driving.—The great match made by Mr. Boulton Hawker, of Littleford, Suffolk, to drive five horses seventy-four miles in five hours, was undertaken early on Monday, on the Bury St. Edmund's road, over 12 miles of ground. The stake was for 200 guineas. He started in as light a sulky as could be placed upon wheels, and did each 12 miles as follows:—The first in 47 min. 10 sec.; second, 48 min. 50 sec.; third, 49 min.; fourth, 54 min. 20 sec.; fifth, 47 min. 22 sec.; sixth, 50 min. 18 sec. The race was won easily with 4 min. 57 sec. to spare. One of the hind springs of the vehicle broke in doing the fourth 12 miles, which occasioned a delay of more than five minutes, but Mr. Hawker soon recovered his lost ground. Betting was 2 to 1 on time.

Westminster Abbey.—On Sunday Westminster Abbey, during Divine Service, was open to the public for the first time since the Coronation. What attracted attention was, the beautiful appearance of the Abbey, in consequence of the aisles and the several monuments and tombs having been cleaned, with astonishing niceness. To secure them from injury, railings are placed in different directions, so as to prevent the public from crowding too closely around any particular monument. Within the Poets' Corner entrance is placed a board, on which is painted the sums which are to be extorted from visitors (*two shillings*) who desire to inspect the curiosities on weekdays; and it modestly informs the public (with whose money the whole has been raised) that no extra remuneration is to be given; and any report of misbehaviour, or violation of these regulations by the servants of the Cathedral, will be attended to by the Chief Showman, Dean or Senior Prebendary.

The Queen's Plate.—At a Meeting of the General Committee for managing the Subscriptions on Wednesday last, a cast from a beautiful design of Mr. R. Stothard, son of Mr. Stothard, the Academician, was exhibited, which gave universal satisfaction. It is 4 feet 3 inches high, and has a triangular base, the sides of which are 23 inches in breadth. The inscription is to be—"Assailed by Calumny: oppressed by Power: vindicated by the People."—A Lithographic Copy of the Cast (a description of which we cannot now enter on) is to be sent to the various persons who received subscriptions.

Bank and Riches.—There are some mortified relicts and descendants of nobility, who lament, as a grievous abuse, that the carriages which "drag the awkward offspring of the bloated garbage of the City," to a ball or feast at the Mansion House, should have the insolence to lock wheels with them, and be permitted to be as richly blazoned and as much admired by the ignorant, as those which convey the most ancient, and of course, in their opinion the purest blood of the realm to St. James's. It is no doubt afflicting to the pride of a few honourable personages, both male and female who, though they differ in sex may not in feeling: but they may console themselves in the idea, that these rich citizens are more at a loss how to enjoy their fortune, than they were how to acquire it: for it is well known that riches and enjoyment are not always coupled together: if they were, the Royal Exchange of London would at a certain hour, every day, comprehend more happiness than the most extensive and best cultivated province in the world; which, from the many anxious and vacant faces there seen, we are led to believe is not the case.—*Dr. Trusler's Life*.

College Forms.—The mode of conferring a degree (at College) was a well-intended institution, but corrupted and abused as many others are. A young man pursuing his course of studies at College, for a certain number of years, with a College certificate of good character and abilities, is admitted by the Chancellor to answer any question that an inquirer may propose to him in the public schools; which if he answers pertinently and properly, his degree is ratified; but these well-ordered measures are not only abused at the present day, but ridiculed and laughed at. The candidate for a Bachelor's degree, is directed to give the maid-servant of the master of the College to which he belongs, half a crown for a paper of pins (at least it was so at Emanuel, when I was

at the University in 1754), which he takes with him to the Senate House where these candidates from every College are assembled for three days, and where they wait for some hours each day, subject to be examined as to their proficiency in learning, by any Master of Arts present. Whilst there waiting, they amuse themselves on the benches at push-pin. Some few are examined in classical and mathematical knowledge, but scarce one in ten, and these only, pointed out as young men who can stand the test. After being admitted by the Chancellor to answer the question, the graduate is hurried away to the schools, where a Fellow of his own College, being appointed his Father for the day, gets up into one rostrum and the young man into an opposite one. Here the question is to be asked in Latin, the supposed determination of the moment. When this is actually the case, if the respondent presumes to give any rational answer, or indeed any other than *Nescio*, i. e. I don't know; he is thumped about by his fellow candidates (with which the room is full and in riot) with cushions, or their caps, and is pulled perhaps headlong from the rostrum, and his gown almost torn from his back, for his presumption, possibly, in arraigning the ignorance of others. Thus, if the Father says, *Mi fili domine T—, quid est sobrietas?* i. e. My son, sir T—, what is sobriety? The other, if he has no witty reply to make, answers, *Nescio*; but if the respondent wishes to excite a laugh, he will by concerting this with his Father before he enters the schools, request him to ask him a certain question, to which he has prepared, perhaps, a smart reply; which being conceived to be off-hand, sets the whole place in a roar. Sometimes it is the spur of the moment. One young man, I recollect, who had a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and whom his opponent meant to rebuke for his indecorum, was asked, *Quid est hoc?* (pointing to the mouth), What is this? The other replied by pointing to his own mouth, *Hoc est quid* (this is a quid). But another stupid lad hearing this, and seeing the uncommon applause it met with, when it came to his turn prepared himself with a small bell, and requested his father to ask him, *Quid est tintinabulum?* (What is a little bell?) To which the other replied, pulling the bell from his pocket, and tinkling it, *Hoc est* (this is). To such low puerilities is the sacred learning of our Universities reduced! And yet, it is said, that no reform is wanting.—*Trusler's Life*.

Reasons for setting aside a Prince.—Men who think that no want of talents or virtues ought to exclude a Prince from exercising that office which requires the noblest share of both, and hold that mankind, like land, ought to be the property of birth,—will not be pleased with the reasons which the Neapolitan Physicians were of opinion disqualified the Duke of Calabria for the throne of Spain:—"He was short; his joints were contracted; he stooped, looked down, squinted; was sometimes indifferent to things convenient for him, at others too warm and impetuous; his passions not restrained by reason; he had an obstinate aversion to sweetmeats; was disturbed by all sorts of noise; pain or pleasure made no lasting impressions on him; he was utterly unacquainted with good breeding; had not the least idea of the mysteries of their holy religion; loved childish amusements, the most boisterous the best; and was continually shifting from one thing to another."—If these defects (observes Lord Orford) were disqualifications, hard would be the fate of most Sovereigns! How seldom would an eldest son succeed his father!—Would not one think, that the Faculty of Physic at Naples had rather been describing a Monarch than dispossessing him?

Death of Gen. Wolfe.—The fall of Wolfe was noble indeed. He received a wound in the head, but covered it from his soldiers with his handkerchief. A second ball struck him in the belly: that too he dessembled. A third hitting him in the breast, he sunk under the anguish, and was carried behind the rank. Yet, fast as life ebbed out, his whole anxiety centered on the fortune of the day. He begged to be borne nearer to the action; but his sight being dimmed by the approach of death, he entreated to be told what they who supported him saw. He was answered, that the enemy gave ground. He eagerly repeated the question—heard the enemy was totally routed—cried, "I am satisfied!"—and expired.—*Lord Orford's Memoirs*.

Chance.—There was no such thing as Chance. It was the unaccountable name of Nothing.—*Chatham*.

Warburton.—Pitt (Lord Chatham) in opposition to the Episcopal Bench, made Warburton Bishop of Gloucester; whose doubtful Christianity, whose writings and turbulent arrogance, made him generally obnoxious. Warburton inquiring of a friend what the Clergy thought of his promotion, and being told how much it offended them, said, "Tell them, it was well for their cause I did not embrace any other profession."—*Lord Orford's Memoirs*.

Macklyn's Love a-la-Mode.—The principal characters were a Scotchman and an Irishman: the first, heightened and odious; the latter, softened and amiable, played imitatively by one Moody. What made it memorable was, that Lord Bute interposed to have it prohibited! This intervention made the ridicule on the Scotch the more tasted; and being tasted, it would have been too offensive to the public to have stopped the run. A composition was made, that it should not be printed. The King (Geo. III.) whose age then kept him from public places, sent for the copy, and ordered it to be read to him.—*Lord Orford's Memoirs*.

The Wonderful Age.

"Lord Viscount MELVILLE said a considerable additional expence would be incurred, instead of a saving, in consequence of the reduction in the Board of Admiralty."—*Morn. Chron.* March 30.

Morning Chronicle, April 5, 1822.

'Tis a wonderful age, of miraculous sense,
When every saving's greater expence;
When, Economy, wrung from their clutches defensive,
Is sure, in their hands, to be doubly expensive!
When Officers useless must still keep their ground,
Because they're so useful—to Ministers found;
When responsible men, who are trusted with sway,
Will answer for nothing they do, or they say;
When all they dislike—'e'en the People's petition
Is blasphemy flat*, and the vilest sedition;
When the present is all, and 'tis ne ultra SUTON,
In English—they don't care a fig for the future; †
When Armies and Barracks are not to decrease,
Because we've at present the blessings of Peace;
When boasting of freedom's allowed to prevail,
But to use it is sure to consign you to jail;
When petticoat Government's held in such awe,
And Ministers show how they hate Salique law;
When rattling for pension, for pay or for place,
Is reckoned an honour, and not a disgrace;
When down, at the ringing, from Bellamy's souse
They come and they vote—'tis "the sense of THE HOUSE;"
When the Forts of Corruption 'twere wicked to storm,
And greater the evil, less need of Reform;
When Ambassadors paid, are said to be sent,‡
Because the allowance is all that is meant;
When a duty on Wheat—being high—they apply it,
Because it's too dear for the people to buy it;§
When harvests abound, and man's wants are no less,
Because it's the plenty, that makes the distress;
When none are revil'd, but who seek to do good,
And the way to be thank'd is to shed human blood!
The thing's so opposed to all reasons and rhymes,
One fain would have lived in less WONDERFUL TIMES!

* This judgment is on a par with our friend the Constable's in *Much Ado about Nothing*:—

"SEXTON—What heard you him say else?

"WATCH.—Marry, that he had received a thousand ducats of Don John, for accusing the LADY HANO wrongfully.

"KEMP.—Flat Burglary as ever was committed."

This merry scene reminds us of a melancholy one that is past. The *Lady Hero*, according to the *Sexton*, "was in this manner accused, in this very manner refused, and upon the grief of this suddenly died."—ACT. IV.

† It is a property of the human mind in its perfection to be "dis-cursive, looking fore and aft." Such is the language of Lord BACON; but the views of Ministers are miserably bounded by the present—"in diem vivere" is their motto, and sufficient is the day, whatever the evil, so that it keep them in their places. It would be unjust to say, that they are not "double-faced," but they nevertheless sail in the excellence ascribed to Janus—"Vir prudens velut Janus opā ppropterea cū oritur, nec tantum pæsentis, sed etiam pæterita et futura pæpedit."—*Com.* in *Hon. II. x.* It is impossible that they should act as they do, if they were governed by any respect for the past, or the slightest consideration for the future.

‡ An Ambassador is, according to the best authority, "an honorable person sent to a foreign Court to live for the good of his country;" but if, as it is suspected, he remain at home to perform this honorable office, the good of his country may with reason be questioned.

§ See the *April fool*-REPORT.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 17th of April, at St. Lawrence Jewry, Mr. BURN, solicitor, (King-street, Chesapeake, (son of the late Major and grandson of the late General BURN), to SARAH SOPHIA COLNETT, daughter of the late Capt. R. COLNETT, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

On the 16th of April, at Edmonton church, by the Rev. Dr. BOTLEN, Capt. R. L. LEWIS, late of the 21st Regiment, to FANNY, second daughter of RICHARD LEE, Esq., of Southgate.

Trade with South America.

TO THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Ship Owners, Manufacturers and Traders of London.

SHOWN—That since the establishment of Independent Governments in the countries in South America, which were formerly under the dominion of Spain, an extensive trade has been carried on with them from this country, either directly, or through the medium of other places.

That this valuable trade which, with due encouragement and protection, may become of much greater importance, has been interrupted, and (according to the declaration of Mr. Zea, the Minister deputed to the Powers of Europe by the Government of Colombia) is likely to be lost, or subject to serious disadvantage, unless timely measures be taken by his Majesty's Government, to place the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and those countries upon such a footing, as will be conformable to those regulations which they appear to have adopted as the rule of their Government in that respect.

That the principle of those regulations appears to be, to admit into their ports the ships and merchandize of nations, which recognise and admit the flags and merchandize of their respective countries.

That your Memorialists therefore beg to submit for the consideration of your Lordships, whether, in perfect consistency with the spirit of the Navigation Law, the letter of them may not be so far relaxed, as to admit vessels belonging to the several newly established countries in South America, to trade, as such, at the several ports of this kingdom, in the same manner as ships of the United States and Brazil.

That unless the ships of those countries be admitted to a participation in that advantage, your Memorialists are apprehensive that foreign countries, especially the United States (whose regulations are governed by the rule adopted by the said newly established Governments) availing themselves of the opportunity which any hesitation on the part of this nation might afford, will secure to themselves most important advantages, at the expense of the shipping commercial, and manufacturing interests of this kingdom.

Your Memorialists therefore entreat, that the subject may engage your Lordships' attention, and that such measures may be timely adopted to secure the advantages of a direct and extensive commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom, which are offered in the change of the Government of the countries before mentioned, as to your Lordships shall seem meet and expedient, for extending and improving the commerce of this empire,—and your Memorialists will ever pray.

Baring Brothers, and Co.—Richards, Mackintosh, Law, and Co.—Bazett, Farquhar, Crawford, and Co.—Reid, Irving, and Co.—Findlay, Bannatyne, and Co.—Campbell, Bowden and Co.—Smith, Inglis, and Co.—Paxton, Cockerell, Traill, and Co.—W. and T. Raikes, and Co.—Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.—Bainbridges and Brown.—Palmer, Wilson, and Co.—Frederick, Huth and Co.—G. W. and S. Hibbert.—Joe. Marryat and Son.—Hallett, Brothers, and Co.—Richard Jaffray.—R. and B. Brown and Co.—Dickson, Pizey, and Co.—G. I. and O. Ranking.—Barclay, Brothers, and Co.—Anthony Gibbs and Sons.—G. and J. Brown.—Buckies, Bagster, and Co.—Wilson and Blanshard.—John Jacob.—London, April 23, 1822.

Copy of a Note from Messrs. Cock and Willoughby, to the different Firms which subscribed the Memorial to the Privy Council.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Lords of the Council have decided favourably on the application for admitting to entry in this country the ships of the Independent Governments established in the Spanish part of South America, comfortable to the petition presented to their Lordships on the 23d instant. We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,—Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) COCK and WILLOUGHBY.

53, New Bond-Street, 27th April, 1822.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 13th of April, at his residence, Broom-farm, Teddington, in the 81st year of his age, JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq.

On the 8th of April, at Hastings, in his 49th year, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM RUSSELL, of the firm of Halliday and Russell, Feuchter-street.

On the 16th of April, at Barrett-grove, Stoke Newington, MARY MATILDA, wife of JOHN UNWIN, jun. aged 32.

On the morning of the 16th of April, suddenly, in his 60th year, JOHN GREEN, Esq. of Highbury-park, Islington, and of Hinchley, Leicestershire.

PUBLIC MEETING.

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Meeting of Land Owners.

MEETING OF THE OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF LAND IN CORNWALL.

On Tuesday last, (April 2) pursuant to the call of the High Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition of the Yeomanry, a Meeting of the Owners and Occupiers of Land in this County was held at Bodmin. The Meeting was convened for twelve o'clock, but it was nearly one when the High Sheriff, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, entered the Hall occupied by the Nisi Prius Court, at the Assizes, where a considerable number of the respectable Yeomanry of the County, a great proportion of whom occupy their own land, were present.

Sir ARSCOTT OURRY MOLESWORTH, Bart, moved that the High Sheriff take the chair. The motion was seconded by E. W. WYNNE PENDARVES, Esq. The persons present having signified their assent by acclamation, DAVID HOWELL, Esq. the High Sheriff, read the requisition which had been presented to him, and stated that the present Meeting was convened for the purpose therein mentioned.

Mr. JOHN PENHALLOW PETERS came forward to move a series of Resolutions, expressive of what he conceived to be the opinion of the yeomanry of the county, as to the causes of, and the remedies for, the very severe distress under which they, as well as the yeomanry throughout the kingdom, had so long suffered. He expressed his thanks to the requisitionists for the honour they had done him, in making him the medium of conveying their wishes to the Sheriff; and also to the Sheriff for calling the Meeting on the requisition of the yeomanry, who wished for an opportunity of hearing the opinions of the landowners respecting their distressed situation, and of laying their complaints before Parliament, and praying for relief. The distresses of the agriculturists were so great, and they were increasing so rapidly, that unless some adequate measures of relief were speedily adopted, they would be all reduced to beggary. However, as he saw so many gentlemen present who were far better able to enlarge on this melancholy subject than he was, he should not occupy the time of the Meeting farther, but proceed to read the Resolutions which he had to propose.

Mr. GEORGE SIMMONS, of St. Erme, seconded the resolutions proposed by his respected friend. He stood there as an independent yeoman, farming a quantity of land which was his own property; from his experience as a cultivator, he could assure the Meeting, that for the last three years he had made no rent, and if he had rent to pay, he must have paid it out of his stock. He was satisfied, that a great part of the tenantry of the kingdom were even now absolutely ruined; and if measures of relief such as those pointed out in the resolutions were not adopted, and that by the legislature without delay, not only the tenantry but the landlords would be ruined.

The Rev. Mr. WALKER would not have addressed the Meeting at so early a period, were it not that circumstances of a painful domestic nature rendered it necessary that he should take an early leave. There was no occasion to occupy any portion of their time in describing the distressed state of the Agriculturists, for, unfortunately, that distress met them every where. If, as was asserted, the taking off taxes would do us no good, the fair converse of the proposition was, that the laying them on would do us no harm.—Why, then, did not Ministers put on more (hear)? They could all answer this question;—because we are unable to pay more. What had sent the labourer to the poor-house?—Taxation.—What had clothed the manufacturer in rags, and sent the farmer to goal?—Taxation. (hear.) Besides apparent taxation, the change in the currency had added an invisible tax, equal to 25 per cent. on the whole circulating medium, or, according to Mr Peel and Mr. Ricardo, to 10 per cent. This was a most severe addition to the public burdens (hear.) But the grand and ultimate cause of the public distress was the bad Representation of the People in Parliament. Had it not been for this, they would not have been involved in the wars which had reduced them to their present state; or if engaged in these wars, would not have been so long protracted. His firm belief was, that the principal cause of engaging in, and protracting the late war, was the fear lest liberal opinions should destroy the corrupt system of Government (applause). He need not describe the corruption that prevailed in Boroughs, nor the influence that pervaded the House of Commons. In Cornwall they knew the one, and the other was lately avowed by Ministers to be necessary for carrying on the Government (hear.) He could not avoid noticing one class of Gentlemen who were charged, and he feared too truly, with waiting in coffee-houses and such places in the vicinity of the House, where they were ready to attend and vote for Ministers without knowing much of the question, or hearing a word of the debate. How those Gentlemen could act thus, and yet call themselves honourable men he could not conceive (hear.) There was another class of Gentlemen in the House, who took credit for a superior degree of religious and moral feeling; who were eagle-eyed to see petty vices, but were perfectly blind to the monstrous vice of corrupt influence on the part of Government (hear.) God forbid he should be the

advocate of any vice; but he could not sit patiently still, and see men thus "straining at gnats and swallowing camels." He could not bear that the comparatively small vices of the poor and ignorant should be severely condemned, whilst this enormous public evil in the rich and powerful was encouraged and supported. If this system was persevered in, the teachers and preachers of religion and morality would teach and preach in vain; for it would be impossible to make men truly moral, whilst the rich and great, and the Government itself, continue to corrupt the people. It was this that was ruining their morals, their religion, and their country—(This speech was followed by loud plaudits.)

Mr. TREVANION—It is the accumulated burden of taxation, and the oppressive operation of the tithe system, that tend mainly to augment, if not wholly to produce, the extremity of our distress; that has involved us in penury and starvation, has brought to the brink of ruin, and rendered this country, once so happy, free, and flourishing, fit only for the Minister of the State, and the Ministry of the Gospel. I am sensible, Sir, that I owe my apologies to many highly-esteemed, respectable, and Reverend Friends and Gentlemen, for having introduced them to the Meeting in such company. In my own justification I may be permitted to assure them, that there does not exist an individual more attached to the Church Establishment of my country than myself; and if in the warmth, and perhaps, intemperance of my feelings, I may be betrayed into language that may appear too strong, to that zeal and attachment it is to be imputed, which impels me anxiously to desire, that the Clergy may be considered the shepherds, not the shearers of their flocks;—but as shearers only will they continue to be regarded, so long as the present tithe system is persisted in; a system, which I do not hesitate to pronounce to be a tax upon industry, the most beneficial and oppressive, the fertile source of perpetual hatred, dissension, and mistrust—of endless heart-burnings, litigation, and dispute—and surely no Reverend or other Gentleman could or would object to any measure that tended to restore the Church to the love and confidence of the people; to withdraw the attention of its Ministers from perishable things; and while it induced their approach still nearer to the apostolic purity and disinterested charity that marked the character and practice of the first propagators of our faith, tended also to relieve the public misery, and to arrest the progress of the consequences of our distress which would reckon the Church Establishment and its Ministers among the first of its victims. When I reflect, Sir, on the mass of intelligence and public spirit so generally diffused among the Yeomanry of this country, I must confess my astonishment, that at the numerous public meetings (this emergency has produced, no one has as yet come forward among them until this day, to express before the public, those sentiments on the subject of the tithes, which I know to be the eternal theme of private conversation and complaint. It is not my intention, Gentlemen, to enter into any particular detail of the nature of this grievance, or the various methods in which its oppressive operations are universally felt.—I shall confine myself to remarking, that it is notorious that 3s. 6d. in the pound, or 17½ per cent. on the value of the rental, is considered a fair and liberal customary composition for what is called the tithe of an estate. This 17½ per cent. imposed at the period of a depreciated currency, is liable to be augmented at the will and pleasure of the holder of the tithe, and is too frequently demanded the very day on which it is due—to this the farmer must submit, or incur the loss, vexation, and inconvenience of having his tithe taken in kind, or the heavier penalty and expence attending a process in the Ecclesiastical Court, which, without the interposition of a jury to decide upon the merits of the case, the guilt or innocence of the party, may inflict fine and imprisonment, with heavy costs, of which, unhappily, instances are not wanting even in our day. Surely, Sir, this practice, which has become a law, demands investigation, and requires revision. The people of Spain, considered hitherto the most bigotted in the Christian world, have abolished their Ecclesiastical Court and reduced their tithes from a tenth, to a twentieth. The Children of Israel, upon whose institutions this Jewish practice is pretended to be founded, considered a fortieth to be what they styled "a Thermah, or offering of a fair eye," a fiftieth to be a competent or indifferent offering—a sixtieth they called the "Niggard's gift." Far from us, Sir—the "Niggard's gift." I would maintain the Church of England in just as much dignity and splendour as becomes the characteristic simplicity of the religion it professes to teach—I would maintain the Clergy in affluence, decent, competent and sufficient—equally removed from the temptations of poverty or wealth; I would have them reverence and looked up to as a blessing and a support, and not reviled and rejected as a burden and a curse. There is another party to this distress, whose case appears to me the more pitiable, as being liable to be misrepresented and misunderstood; and that persons are not wanting to visit as great, or a greater sufferer than any, with unmerited jealousy and reproach. I allude to the landowner, who appears to me to be placed in a parenthesis between his tenant and the taxes, at once invidious and distressing.—But then, Sir, you have Lord Londonderry's loan, four millions to be advanced to the agriculturists on the security of their leases and rates. If, by the term lease, it is intended to convey that a piece of parchment is to be made

security for a piece of paper, I have no violent objection to make to an arrangement so very harmless: but if this parchment is intended to represent the goods and chattels of the farmer, and the stock and property upon his estate, I protest against the measure, as the most mischievous and unconstitutional that ever was devised; as tending to dissolve all confidence and connection between the landlord and his tenant; as an invasion of property hitherto held sacred, inviolable, and secure:—for let us suppose that the farmer from accident or misfortune, or whatever cause may be, is unable to meet the payment to the parson, the demands of the Government, and the claims of his landlord—the parson levies distress upon his goods, the Government issues an extent upon his property—his goods and chattels, his stock, his all is seized, and his person committed to a jail, to which his landlord, deprived of his property, his security, the produce of his estate, must be eventually, inevitably consigned;—so that to this conclusion he must come at last, to make use of the words of the Poet, with a trifling variation:—

“The Parson and the King divide the prize,
The ruined Landlord curses both—and dies.”

Having taken occasion to point out what appears to me to be among the leading causes of our distress, it remains with me to state what I consider to be the only remedy. The only effectual measure from which we can hope to derive either remedy or relief, is a Reform in the Representation of the People.—(This speech was received throughout with vehement applause.)

Mr. J. C. RASHLEIGH—When the yeomanry of the country were breaking down under their burthens, how were the people to act, when those who from their stations should lead them, deserted them in their distress? But the feelings which induced these Gentlemen thus openly to shew how fully they despised the feelings and disregarded the sufferings of the people, were the same which pervaded the parliamentary majorities that supported the measures of ministers (*very true*.) He confessed that, judging from the past, they had very little cause to hope that their present efforts would be attended with more beneficial result than those which followed their former exertions; but they came there that day to do their duty to their country and to themselves, whatever the result might be (*applause*). Ministers, were constantly in the habits of making the most fallacious statements of the situation of the country; according to them, no such thing as general distress was ever felt; for what they represented as a comparatively trivial depression of commerce and manufactures, they consoled the public by a flattering representation of the flourishing state of agriculture; and now when agriculture was fast sinking under the weight of distress, the public were consoled by an assurance, that though agriculture was, to be sure, under a temporary cloud, the sun of prosperity shone brightly on the manufacturing and commercial interests. It was thus that they endeavoured to delude and cajole the country (*applause*). But the fact was that those who were best able to form a correct judgment of the case, by no means confirmed these flattering representations. The manufacturer and the merchant unquestionably were better off than the land-owner and agriculturist, but even their state could not be called flourishing. Great credit had been taken by Ministers for the reduction of taxation they had effected; but the fact was notorious, that by far the greater part of these reductions were rung from them by the vote of the House of Commons. In 1817, when the state of the public feeling rendered it necessary that something should be done, that able tactician, Lord Londonderry had recourse to the delusion of a Finance Committee. His Lordship very gravely told the House, according to the report of his speech on that occasion, “that the time was come when they ought to consider what would be a proper permanent peace establishment,”—and he laid it down as a maxim “that no country, especially a country with such an accumulation of debt as now pressed upon this country, could prosper unless its expenditure was reduced below its revenue.” Here his Lordship admitted two things which had been since controverted; first, that taxation was an evil, instead of a good; and secondly, that the National Debt was a burthen, and not as it had been asserted, an accumulation of capital (*hear, hear*). Now, his Lordship's supporters assure us, that to reduce the expenditure of Government would increase the distress (*hear*). The Noble Lord told the House that the purpose for which his Finance Committee was to be appointed was, “to sift and probe every unnecessary expence to the bottom,” for the relief of the country. The exertions and exposures of the indefatigable Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, at length so fully unveiled the mysteries of Ministerial extravagance, that many of the supporters of Government became ashamed, and the Husbanded Horse Tax was at length most reluctantly given up, and new promises were made through Mr. Banks's Amendment on Mr. Hume's motion, to reduce the expenditure. No sooner, however, were the two Houses assembled this year, than in open defiance of their own declarations, Ministers asserted that the public were in a gross error; that taxation was no part of the cause of the distress; that, consequently, to take off any part, or even the whole of the taxes would afford no relief; and even if it would, no reduction of taxation could take place. Lord Liverpool is reported to have said, that though 18 millions of taxes had been

taken off since the peace, no relief had been experienced: but, on the contrary, the farmers, who had been prosperous during the war, now complained of being ruined. But the fact was, 18 millions had not been taken off; for against the Property Tax, the Agricultural Horse Tax and the one shilling a bushel on the Malt Tax, which had been taken off, there were the new taxes imposed in 1818, and the effect of raising the value of the currency by restoring cash payments. The taxes that most affect the farmer, were indirect taxes, and it was not true that during the war the farmer paid arithmetically more than he did now, though his property had been so greatly lowered in value. It was also a fallacy to say that the natural effect of war was to raise prices; for it had been shewn, that during the five years that preceded the American war, and for some years subsequent to it, the prices of agricultural produce were actually higher than they were during that war. If, as had been asserted, over production, arising out of the stimulus given by the war expenditure, was the cause of the distress; then that distress would have been felt immediately after the war had ceased, and certainly would not have been increasing so as to be greater than at any former period, now in the 7th year of peace. If taxation be not the cause of the distress, and if the diminution of the expenditure of Government would increase the evil complained of, then it followed, that the proper remedy was to lay on more taxes, and increase the number of placemen and pensioners, who were to be regarded as the benefactors and saviours of the country (*great applause*.) The evil of a superabundant production of the necessaries of life, to which part of the distress was attributable, is one that might not be readily removed; for, suppose that Providence should not bless them with a scarcity, and give us an abundant harvest, what were they to do then?—The present system of Corn Laws was calculated to create great fluctuations and much distress; for the moment the price of Wheat reached 80s. a quarter, the ports were opened to importation, and the influx of foreign Corn must bring down the price, so as to involve the farmers who had scanty crops in greater distress. The imposition of a permanent duty on Corn could not avail whilst Irish grain was admitted. The fertility of the soil of Ireland; the increased growth of Corn in that country, where but little farm stock was kept, the low rate at which they could cultivate, and the comparatively small quantity of grain consumed by the people of that country, must enable them to bring great quantities to our market. Either our farmers must expend capital on the poorer soils, or these soils must be thrown out of cultivation. If these soils were tilled, then a surplus of produce was created; and if they were allowed to lie uncultivated, a mass of the population would be deprived of employment, and thrown upon the Poor's Rates; and with such an addition to their present burthens, how were the cultivators of the middling and better soils to exist (*hear, hear*)? In fact, either the outgoings of the Farmers must be reduced, so as to enable them to cultivate with advantage, or they must lie down and die (*very true*).—That man to whom the destinies of this country were in a great measure committed—he meant Lord Londonderry—was certainly one of the greatest masters of artifice that ever guided the deliberations of a public body;—he could soothe or bully—would be jocular or grave as it suited his purpose. Having trespassed so long on their attention (*hear, hear*) he should not detain them further. He trusted it was fully evident that the distresses of the Agriculturists could only be relieved by a reduction of taxation: and that such a reduction could only be obtained through the medium of a Reformed House of Commons (*applause*). On these grounds he should support the Resolutions.—Mr. Rashleigh sat down amidst the plaudits of the Meeting.

The Resolutions were put by the Sheriff, and were carried unanimously.

Mr. PENHALLOW PETERS brought forward a Petition to the House of Commons, founded on the Resolutions which had just been passed, and having read it, moved that it be adopted as the Petition of the Meeting.

Mr. ABRAHAM HAMBLY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. PETER proposed, that the thanks of the Meeting should be given to Mr. Hume for his indefatigable exertions to expose, and reduce within just limits, the enormous and unnecessary expenditure of Government. Amidst sneers and insults—the reproaches of lukewarm friends and the assaults of open enemies, Mr. Hume had persevered in his straight-forward course; and had, perhaps, done more to unmask and expose corruption, than any Member that had ever sat in Parliament (*applause*). After dwelling shortly on the merits of Mr. Hume, Mr. Peter proceeded to make some observations on the distressed state of the Agricultural Interest, and the grievous burthen of taxation. Extraordinary doctrines had been broached in Parliament on this subject. The people had been told, that taxation was not an evil, and that sweeping away even the whole mass of it, would in no degree relieve the pressure of distress (*hear, hear*). Yet this doctrine, however strange, was not new. The blessings of taxation had been preached up by the receivers to the payers, in all ages. We find in Lord Baron's History of Henry

VII., that Chancellor Morton, the Prime Minister of that Prince, when soliciting subsidies from Parliament, described the money so given as vapours drawn from the earth, which being gathered into clouds, were poured back again upon the country in refreshing showers. Mr. Burke compared taxes to the dews of Heaven; but Lord Londonderry, taking a yet loftier flight, had told us in his usual felicity of language, that the reduction of taxes would interfere with "the principles of resurrection, and contradict the great causes of nature (laughter). Lord Liverpool too, though in more sober language, had told us the same thing, and the blessings of taxation were thenceforward, of course, to be the universal theme, and to swell the grand chorus of rewarded or expectant loyalty, from John o'Groats House, to the Land's End. Another argument of Ministers in favour of taxation, and to disprove its alleged connection with the distresses of the country was, that other countries, where taxes were comparatively light, were still labouring under the pressure of distress. But even admitting, for the sake of argument, this to be true, what did it prove? Though other countries might be suffering from other causes, it did not follow that this country was not suffering from excessive taxation. As well might Doctor Sangrado, after having killed a thousand patients by bleeding and hot water, have attempted to defend his specifics, by asserting that others died who had never submitted to either (laughter). With regard to the public expenditure, no one, he thought, could read the Debates of the House of Commons without being convinced that considerable reductions might be made, were Ministers but half as intent on the public good as upon Parliamentary support and the preservation of their places. The expence of our present Establishments was more than three times what it was in 1792. We might talk of just laws: we might boast of the Habeas Corpus and the Trial by Jury; we might talk of liberty and property, but what security had we for either, when the House of Commons, instead of being the Representation and Ally of the People, had degenerated into the subservient instrument of every successive Administration (applause). Mr. Peter concluded by repeating that any effectual relief for the country must arise from a diminished expenditure and reduction of taxation; and that these could only be attained through a Reformed House of Commons.

Mr. ABRAHAM HAMBLY seconded the Resolution moved by Mr. Peter, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GLYNN moved, that the Thanks of the meeting be given to the Requisitionists.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. RASHLEIGH, and carried by acclamation.

As was a Resolution moved by Mr. GLYNN, and seconded by Mr. PENDARVES, that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Mover of the Resolutions and Petition, and the Seconders of both.

Mr. TREVANION moved that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to J. P. Peters, Esq. for his exertions to promote the interests of agriculture and of the country at large.

Mr. WILLIAM PETER seconded the Resolution, which being put by the Sheriff, was carried with loud expressions of approbation.

Mr. RASHLEIGH moved the Thanks of the Meeting to the High Sheriff, for having convened the Meeting, and for his conduct in the Chair. The conduct of the Sheriff more especially called for an expression of thanks, as it was contrasted with that of former Sheriffs, who had thought proper to refuse acceding to the wishes of the people, who were desirous of stating their grievances to the Legislature.

The Resolution was received with marks of the warmest approbation, and being seconded by Mr. GLYNN, was carried by acclamation.

The HIGH SHERIFF shortly returned thanks, and dissolved the Meeting.

About half-past four o'clock, most of the Gentlemen who had attended the Meeting and a number of respectable yeomen sat down to dinner, in the long room of the hotel. After the cloth was removed the High Sheriff, who was in the Chair, gave "The King," which was followed by the usual toasts. The health of a number of the Gentlemen were drank with the warmest expressions of approbation.

The Sheriff retired about seven o'clock, and soon after the company separated.

EUROPE BIRTH.

On the 17th of April, the Lady of JOHN WALTER, Esq. of a Son.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 16th of April, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. G. MATTHEW, A. M. vicar of Greenwich, in Kent, WILLIAM LOCKART, Esq. of Germiston, in the county of Lanark, to MARY JANE, youngest Daughter of the late and sister to the present Sir HUGH PALLISER PALLISER, of Barnyforth, in the county of Wexford, Bart.

On Tuesday, the 16th of April, at St Dunstan's, Stepney, by the Rev. Mr. BARNBY, DAVID SIM, Esq. of Gloucester-terrace, New-road, White-chapel, to HANNAH, daughter of the late Mr. OWEN, of Redman's-row, Stepney-green.

Cambridge County Meeting.

On the 4th of April, pursuant to a Requisition to the High Sheriff. a Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this County was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of again petitioning for a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, as the most effectual means of relieving the present agricultural distress, and securing the future prosperity of the kingdom. The High Sheriff having opened the business of the day,

J. D. MERELST, Esq. came forward and addressed the Meeting. With regard to agricultural distress, he said, it was unnecessary to say a word—the tenantry were reduced to ruin—the Yeomanry, the pride of their country, were fast sinking to poverty—and the labourer reduced from comparative affluence to abject beggary; and, lastly, the impoverished landlord was obliged to resort to his capital to keep up appearances. He ridiculed the idea that distress was occasioned by over-production, and that the only relief to be looked to was in the sterility of the land. He alluded to the Agricultural Report just printed, and declared his opinion that a greater mass of delusion had never before been set forth (hear). It was only by the reduction of taxation proportionate to the low price of corn, that effectual relief could be afforded. It was asked then, how could the public creditor be paid? He would answer, by a reduction of the Civil List, places, pensions, &c. and he denied that there was any necessity for a breach of faith with the fund-holder until these remedies had been tried. A Reform in the House of Commons he deemed essential, and hoped to see the day when Reform would triumph over Ministerial corruption, and that the House of Commons would become the guardian of the rights and liberties of the people, instead of a machine to extort money out of the pockets of an impoverished and overburdened people. He concluded by proposing a series of Resolutions, declaring that the situation of the people was too melancholy to be longer endured in silence by men who did not wish to become accessaries to their own ruin and degradation. That the main cause of the distress was in an exorbitant taxation; and that the removal of a large portion of the public burdens was the only effectual relief; and that a reformed House of Commons was the only security against that system of misgovernment which had nearly overwhelmed all classes of society in one common ruin.

The Rev. G. A. BROWNE supported the Resolutions. He said formerly the danger to the liberties of Englishmen was in the unbounded limits of the Royal Prerogative; but the danger now to be apprehended was from another power, a power which for years had been growing with the growth, strengthening with the strength, of our debt and taxes, and of which we might say, in the language of the Poet,

"A pigmy once, but now of giant size,

"It stalks on earth, and towers to the skies!"

To curtail this influence, by the diminution of placemen, and by a Reform in the House of Commons, ought to be the object of all Public Meetings. A vigilant and independent Parliament would teach modesty to the bold, and caution to the rash—would make the incompetent shrink from the acceptance of office, and would awe knaves into honesty.

The Duke of BEDFORD said, he had waited to see whether any Gentleman would appear to oppose the Resolutions. He had not been in the habit of attending Meetings in this County, but he thought it his duty to attend this, and urge a Petition for Reform, without which there was no salvation for the country. His opinion was not founded on slight grounds; he had sat 34 years in Parliament, and his experience convinced him of the necessity of it. Agriculture had long suffered, and was now suffering, without any hope of relief from the House of Commons. The Report of the first Agricultural Committee was a complete humbug: and although he had not seen the new Report, he believed it was, like the last, a humbug! The sole object of the former was—to say nothing—to throw dust in the eyes of the People. The expectations of economy and retrenchment had been disappointed; a reduction of 1s. per bushel on Malt, and 10 per cent. on the salaries of Ministers, was all the relief afforded. One Minister says the distress arises from excess of produce, and the only remedy is time and patience—another says, a reduction of taxation would increase the evil. How long shall the country be insulted by such language? His Grace alluded to the two Postmasters-General, and compared them to the two labourers, who were helping each other to do nothing. Their salaries ought to be saved. They were both respectable men; but was this a time when such persons should draw their increased incomes from the sweat and labour of the people: whose diminished comforts of life called upon us to abolish these unnecessary salaries? "By heaven!" said the Noble Duke, quoting Shakspeare in a very emphatic manner, "I had rather coin my heart, and drop my blood for drachms, than wring from the hard hands of peasants their vile trash by any indirection!" (loud cheers).

The Meeting was then addressed at considerable length by the Rev. F. H. Maberly, Mr. Fryme, Mr. Howell, Mr. F. K. Eagle, Mr. S. P. Beales, Mr. John Fordham, Mr. Gunning, and Mr. E. Foster; and a Petition to the House of Commons, founded on the Resolutions, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Matthews.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—“Mr. MATTHEWS AT HOME.”

The “At Home” of this year—unlike all other “At Homes” except Matthews’s own—is brimfull of amusement; and it goes off with infinite spirit and eclat. The two first parts paint the actor’s own theatrical life:

“He ran through it even from his boyish days
Unto the moment that we heard him tell it,
In which he spake of most ridiculous chances,
And funny accidents, by flood and field—
Of cat-gut-scrapes i’ th’ eminent village barn—
Of being taken by the insolent manager
And made a prompter—of his redemption thence
And portance in his travels to the York Theatre,
And thence to London—haven of his hopes!
Wherein of actors past and their strange ways,
It was his hint to speak; George Frederick Cooke—
Tate Wilkinson—Dick Appleby the prompter—
Charles Macklin—Dickie Suet—Men, alas!
Whose heads do lie behind their shoulders now!” &c.

But besides the by-gone actors to whom we are thus introduced in their familiar hours, we also meet with a most choice collection of new and original characters, both theatrical and non-theatrical. We shall give the reader a slight taste of them here, in order to sharpen his relish when he comes to enjoy them at the feast itself.

First and foremost, we have a most delightful one in the shape of a walking Welsh mountain—a deliciously simple Cambrian gentleman, who sets out from his native hills on a romantic search after his ideal of “the sublime and beautiful,” namely, Thinness. He goes wandering and counter-wandering about, from Spa to Spa, and from bathing-place to bathing-place—from Acton to Ealing, and from Ealing to Acton—“nearly,” as he says, “realizing the iron age in his interior;”—and for ever calling upon Thinness,—which will not come; on the contrary, he keeps perpetually “fattening on the idea of growing thinner.” But still he perseveres,—every where indefatigably inquiring for his beloved Thinness, and addressing every body he meets, as he smooths down “his Primrose-hill of a waistcoat,” with—“Am I Thinner, think you?” as the Saracen Princess went wandering about London, calling upon her beloved “Gilbert! Gilbert!”—But, unlike her, poor Mr. Llewellyn does not meet with what he seeks. His fat is obstinate, and “will not accept notice to quit.” The mountain has nine points of the law in its favour, and will not yield up possession of the man; and we at last reluctantly lose sight of him, feeling that he must be cherishing an inward disposition pathetically to exclaim, (as the younger Brutus did with regard to virtue) “Thinness, thou art but a name!”

Next in originality to Mr. Llewellyn, though not in importance, as it respects the space he occupies—we have Johnny Winter, the wardrobe-keeper of the York theatre: a Yorkshireman by birth, and consequently, naturally addicted to horses; but a tailor by profession, and therefore necessarily incapable of riding on any thing more moveable than his shop-board; on which, however, he used heroically to declare, that he had never once disgraced his person or his profession by sitting cross-legged!—No—he had “a soul above bottoms”—a truly equestrian spirit; and boasted that he had for twenty years past kept—not a horse indeed—but in his mind, the next best things to that; namely, a saddle and bridle! He was a critic, too, in his way; and his criticisms were completely *ex cathedra*, for he had but one criterion of dramatic excellence, which never could fail or deceive him. According to his creed, a play was bad or good, in proportion as it did or did not make calls upon his department of the dramatic properties—in proportion as it included much or little processional pomp. And, no doubt, his *beau-ideal* of a play was one which could be enacted without either “scenes, dresses, or decorations;” and in which the actors should appear in *pura naturalibus*. Over and over again he used to wish Shakespeare dead—(Shakespeare, whom he naturally enough, and indeed with an instinctively satirical acumen never to be enough admired, seemed to consider as the author of all possible plays—past, present, and to come)—often used he to wish Shakespeare dead, or that he would betake himself to some honest calling, instead of giving him such an infinity of trouble in providing dresses for the supernumeraries—or, as he called them, the “super-needlesses”—in the endless processions of his Henry VIII’s, Coriolanus, Lodoiskas, Pizarros, &c.

Besides these, we have several more of “the Dunstable Company.” Among them, Phibby, “a walking-gentleman,” who was constant in his admiration of the “line of beauty,” which he had discovered to exist *par excellence*, in his own person; and Trombone, a bass-singer, in every sense of the phrase—with a person consisting almost entirely of a head, which made such a near approach to his heels as naturally to suggest Guilderstern’s question to Hamlet, of “What have you done with the

body?”—and who used to go about behind the scenes of the theatre, perpetually singing, till “you might as well live in a French-horn.”

These are a few of the characters that we are made acquainted with, never to forget them. But the entertainment is, this year, richer in anecdotes than it is in character. In this department we have some as exquisite things as were ever related. One or two of them recur to us at the moment; and we cannot resist the temptation of giving them, for the benefit of our country friends.—On his first being put on shore in Ireland, on his way to seek an engagement at Dublin, M. hailed a lad with a horse and car, who seemed a likely person to carry his luggage to the hotel. The fellow seemed willing to carry the things; but all that M. could get from him in answer to repeated questionings was “Whisht!” accompanied each time by a significant gesture, denoting the necessity of caution and silence. At last, on coming to an explanation, it appeared that the young scape-grace had, as he very candidly assured M., “just stole the horse and cart.”

Not choosing to trust his trunk to the care of this Irish mercury, he gave it to a man to carry; who, on their arrival at the hotel, was not satisfied with the shilling that M. gave him. “And is this all you’re going to gi’ me, Mr. Matthews, for bringing that murdering load?” (which M. describes as a mere snuff-box of a trunk.) M. was not a little astonished at the fellow’s knowing his name, as he had never been in Ireland before; and he inquired how it could be. “Och! don’t I know you well enough, Mr. Matthews! and don’t I know that your honour’ll gi’ me another sixpence!”—M. “Well, if you’ll tell me how you came to know me I will give you another sixpence.” “Will you, though—honour bright?”—M. “Yes, I will.”—“Why then, didn’t I read your good-looking name on the little brass plate at the top of your Honour’s trunk—Blessing on the Sunday-schools for it!”—M. “Well, here’s a shilling, give me a sixpence back.”—“Damn the bit of a sixpence I’ve got; but I’ll run and fetch one, and be back in!”—M. “Not got one! why I saw one in your mouth this moment.”—“And is it that you mane? Would I, think ye, be giving your Honour a sixpence out of my dirty mouth!”—M. “Well keep the shilling.”—“Ah! good luck and success to your Honour!—has your mother any more of ye?”—This is very rich and racy.—Here, in Dublin, he met with the late G. F. Cooke, of whom we have some highly amusing and characteristic anecdotes. Here, too, he met with Curran, of whom he gives a most admirable and interesting portrait; and it is given, as he assures us, on that singular man’s own authority; for he actually expressed to Matthews his willingness to sit to him for the purpose of completing his picture, and gave him what he called a “power of attorney” to represent him whenever he pleased.

From Dublin, our hitherto itinerant actor returns to York, and for the first time becomes one of a regular and respectable company. On his arrival here, and first introduction to Tate Wilkinson the manager, we have an exquisite scene between the two; in the course of which honest Tate discovers that his new recruit is so thin, that, as far regards personal qualifications, he is fit to play nothing but the starved apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, and that not without stuffing. And he adds, “Why, a single hiss would blow you off the stage.”—In this admirable scene the celebrated old stager shews a spark of his enthusiasm on the subject of his friend Garrick; and he repeats Gloucester’s soliloquy of “Now is the winter of our discontent, &c.” in the joyous manner that he says Garrick gave it. This repetition—for it cannot be considered as an imitation—is really a fine and spirited piece of acting; and if Kean were to adopt the manner and spirit of it into his Richard III. he would greatly improve that admirable performance; and at the same time shew the rare magnanimity of acknowledging an error, and publicly correcting it. We speak this seriously; but sorely fear that it is not in poor human nature to take the hint we are offering.

We cannot afford space to notice any thing more in detail. The third Part is highly amusing and clever; and consists, as usual, of a *Petite Piece*, in which M. represents all the seven characters, which comprise several of the before-mentioned, and three or four new ones. The best of these is Major Magnum, an exquisite pendant to Dr. Prolix; his conversation being perpetually interlarded with the two phrases, —“and all that sort of thing”—“and every thing in the world.”—He is of opinion that the true “pathos and sublime of human life” consists in a public dinner; and in relating some anecdotes of what passed at the one he has just quitted, he assures us that a young gentleman, by accident, sat down on a “removed turbot” that had been carelessly left in a chair by the waiter, and spoiled his nanken pantaloons, “and all that sort of thing;” and that he (Magnum) observed on the occasion, it was a mercy the turbot didn’t happen to be a sword-fish, as in that case, “it might have cut off the flower of his youth,—and every thing in the world!” He also relates a capital story of his having prevented a quarrel, “and all that sort of thing,” by catching, with infinite presence of mind, a decanter which one gentleman threw at another’s head, merely observing to the former that he was “passing the bottle too freely.”—*New Monthly Magazine*, April 1822.

Description of Delhi and its Environs.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

The City of Delhi, or Shahjehanabad, lies on the Western bank of the river Jumna, in latitude 28° 36' N. it is seven miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall of stone, and strengthened by several mud bastions, which are in a ruinous state: the Government however have lately commenced the repairs, a small part is already finished, the wall is to be of stone, ten feet in breadth, twenty-six, including the battlements, in height, with a narrow but deep ditch, the earth of which will form a glacis, or will rather level the ground to a short distance. The bastions and the new martello towers are to be of stone, the outer wall of the latter, ten feet thick and twenty-six high—there are seven gates with handsome arched entrances of free stone.

The City and Palace within were built by Shah Jehan, when on account of the intense heats, and hot winds, he resolved on removing from Agra, which had been the chief residence of Akber and Jehangir his predecessors. Under a Monarch so generous and magnificent, and so great an encourager of the arts, the work was soon accomplished.

The streets in general are regular and spacious, superior to those of most cities in Asia: the two principal streets lead direct from the Palace, the first from the Delhi, to the city gate of the same name, in a direction North and South, with good houses, and merchants shops well furnished, on either side; it is eleven hundred yards in length and thirty in breadth. Shah Jehan built an aqueduct four feet wide and five deep, of red stone, which conveyed the water the whole length of the street, (running through the centre with a row of trees on either side) and thence by a channel under ground, into the royal gardens. The second grand street leads from the Lahore gate in a direction East and West, to the city gate of the same name, it is a mile in length and 120 feet wide; the aqueduct of the same dimensions as that in the Delhi street, runs the entire length, great numbers of the trees have been destroyed by the Mahrattas. The houses and shops of brick and stone are regular and well built. About a quarter of a mile from the Palace the houses on either side recede, so as to form a square, where the Cutwal resides: in the centre of the street there is a large and handsome Decagon, the houses all round being of an equal height, with arched verandahs or recesses well painted, and with two handsome gates leading to different parts of the City; in fact all the streets leading from this, are adorned with gates; the Decagon is the Choke or Market, where vegetables, cakes, fruits, &c. are exposed for sale, the street derives its names from this market; at one end the street is terminated by the magnificent gate of the Palace, at the other by a handsome Mosque with lofty Minars; here also is situated the Mosque of Roahun-ul-Dowlah, remarkable as being the place where Nadir Shah sat during the massacre of the unfortunate Delhians, when one hundred thousand inhabitants are supposed to have fallen; the Persian King had a narrow escape, one of his principal Officers having been killed at his side.—The building is small, with three domes richly gilt; there are several other streets of considerable magnitude, particularly that leading from the Residency to the Palace, in length 600 yards by 20 in breadth, that which is parallel to the Palace is 800 yards by 150 in breadth, with a fine avenue of Trees.

The Bazars are well supplied: cotton cloths, paper, hookahs, swords, guns, are still manufactured, the Jewellers and Painters are skilful.—The country produces corn and grain of every description, the imports consist of shawls, horses, camels, fruits, and precious stones, the population although much reduced by the late wars, is now on the increase, and is estimated at near 300,000.

The City has been principally built on two rocky eminences, the one where the Jama Masjid is situated, called the Jopula Pahar, the other Bejula Pahar, or quarter of Oil Merchants; near this is an old Patan Mosque, on a very commanding situation, built apparently as well for religious as defensive purposes; the

ascend is by a flight of steep steps, 50 in number, and almost perpendicular,—the Mosque is open in front, with three ranges of arches 60 feet by 36, each square of an arch is surmounted by an arched cupola, which is the distinguishing characteristic of the Patan roofs.—The Gothic is here exhibited in its purest style, date of erection early in the 13th century. The Palaces of the ancient Omrahs, are now in ruins, but even in this decayed state, they still show their former magnificence and the opulence of their masters; some of them are very extensive and well built, but low and concealed by high walls; the houses of Ali Mordaun, the Persian, Gasee Odeen, Cumer Odeen Khan, the Vizier of Mahomed Shah, Coodsiah Begum, the mother of the Shah, and Sufden Jung's are the most splendid; the entrance is usually through a lofty gateway of brick and stone, with galleries above for music, then several Courts with pavilions and arched galleries round; reservoirs and fountains of stone and marble adorned the centre of the square, the baths were of marble, many of them inlaid with precious stones, the light was admitted from the domes by glazed windows, the first Court was occupied by the servants and cattle. The Joh Khanu, or apartments under ground (in the palace of Sufden Jung), for the hot season, consist of a suite of rooms, built in light and delicate style; one long room has a marble reservoir the whole length, with a smaller one raised and balustraded on each side, and faced with white marble. The Palace of Cumer Odeen, occupied the whole length of one side of a considerable street.

There are forty Mosques in Delhi, the principal is the Terma Masjid, or great Cathedral, the most magnificent building of the kind in India, situated in the highest part, and nearly in the centre of the Town, the foundation is laid on a rocky eminence scarped for the purpose, the ascent is by a magnificent flight of stone steps, (40 in number) through a handsome gate-way of red stone, with doors covered with plates of wrought brass;—the terrace on which the Mosque is situated is a square of 100 yards, paved throughout with red stone; and surrounded on the three sides by a wide and lofty arched colonnade, with octagon Pavilions at the angles, all of red stone;—in the centre is a large Reservoir lined with marble, and adorned with fountains for religious purposes;—the Mosque is of an oblong form, 261 feet in length, 80 wide,* with a grand central arch, with three of smaller dimensions on either side, the wall over the central arch is 80 feet high, that on the sides 56;—the whole surmounted by three magnificent domes of white marble, intersected with black stripes and flanked by two minarets of red stone, and white marble alternately rising to the height of 130 feet; each minaret has three projecting galleries of white marble on the outside, their summits being adorned with light octagon pavilions of the same materials, the ascent is within by a winding stair-case of stone. The view from the top is extensive, comprising the Palace, the City, River, Forts of Feroze and Shere Shah, Tomb of Humayoon, and the Kootub. The front of the main body of the Mosque is faced with large slabs of white marble, along the cornice are ten compartments 4 feet by 2½, inlaid with inscriptions in black marble, from the Koran in the Nishki character, the inside is paved with large slabs of white marble decorated with a black border,—the walls and roof are lined with plain white marble; near the Kibla (literally a compass) or small recess in the wall, so placed as to face towards the city of Mecca, is a Minber or Pulpit of marble, with an ascent of four steps balustraded; the domes are crowned with copper calottes richly gilt. Shah Jehan commenced the Mosque in the 4th and finished it in the 10th year of his reign, at an expence of 10 lacks of rupees.

The next in grandeur, and perhaps superior in beauty, is the Zeenut-ul Musajid (or ornament of Mosques) on the river face of the city; it was erected on a commanding situation by Zeenut-ul-hissah, a daughter of Aurungzebe, it is built of red stone inlaid with white marble, with a reservoir of the same materials, in the centre of a spacious terrace paved with red stone,

* I did not measure the height or breadth, the height however, I nearly ascertained by the number of steps, the breadth by the size of the arches.

the three domes are of white marble intersected with black stripes, the form is particularly elegant and light, and superior to all others in beauty and proportion, the dimensions are much smaller than those of the Juma Masjid; lands to the amount of a lack of rupees were formerly allotted to the support of this place, but these have been long since confiscated, and the building is going fast to decay. There are several other Mosques of inferior size, but of the same form, some with domes of copper richly gilt, others of white marble, and one, at the bottom of the Chaudneychoke, with domes of green and gold enamel.

The Residency is situated on a branch of the Jumna, the house is very extensive, partly ancient, partly modern, the modern part consists of a grand and lofty hall 50 feet by 26, with a bow towards the garden, with two rooms leading from the centre, one on each side, 30 feet by 20 feet, the left wing consists of a suit of three rooms 20 feet square, with a verandah on both sides, beyond this is a range of apartments for servants, the right wing consists of a suit of several rooms, being the original house, the portico in front is supported by eight lofty and magnificent pillars, with an ascent of fifteen stone steps, the wings recede about 20 feet, the entire front of the house is 360 feet, the height of the ornament above the Portico 60 feet, the gardens in the rear are well-stocked with a profusion of choice fruit trees, and a variety of valuable and rare plants, and also ornamented with a large reservoir of stone, and a noble terrace facing the river, and built on the level of the top of the ramparts. Ahmed Bux Cawn has also a handsome Palace on the plan of the Residency. Bowanee Shunkur and the Begum Sunroo have also good and handsome Palaces. The Resident's guard consists of a detachment of Sepoys and 100 Horse, with a battalion of Nujeebs, under the orders of an European Officer, for the purpose of collecting the Revenues. The garrison consists of two battalions of Sepoys, and a detachment of Artillery.

But what gave the greatest lustre and splendour to the City in former times, was the successful attempt of Ali Merdaun, the Persian, (the same who delivered Candahar into Shah Jehan's hands), who undertook to bring a canal of fresh water, to run through the principal streets and parts of the town, by a cut made from the Jumna at a place called Mugulpoor, about sixty coss from Delhi, where the river is very rapid and has several falls, and this by a proper management he soon effected; in some places it was cut thro' the solid rock 25 feet wide and the same number in depth; in consequence of this great command of water, the country on either bank was very fertile; remains of the aqueduct are still to be seen, but nearly choked with rubbish, the Government however have some intention of opening it, which would gain great credit and considerable profit. Several rich Natives have proposed to repair it at their own expence, on condition of retaining the management for 17 years. It is calculated that the receipts of three years would cover all the expence.

The Palace was erected by Shah Jehan, on the river face of the City, it is one mile and half in circuit, and surrounded by a magnificent wall of red stone thirty feet high, (including the base of free stone forty-two feet) adorned with towers, battlements, and two magnificent gateways, rising forty feet above the walls, being from the ground to the top of the pavilion cupola 110 feet, facing the Delhi and Lahore streets, and surmounted by four handsome pavilions, with light cupolas of white marble, supported on pillars.—The apartments of the European Officer in charge of the Palace, are over the Lahore gate, and form a handsome suit of four rooms. Aurungzebe added an outer gate, with a wall of red stone, forming a considerable square with arcaded rooms round, where the guards furnished by the Garrison and commanded by an European Officer (the same number at each gate) have their quarters.—the two figures mentioned by Bernice, at the entrance of the Palace, which represented the Rajah of Chittore and his brother Potta, seated on two Elephants of stone, were removed by Aurungzebe as encouraging idolatry, and the present skreen or outer square added, which has entirely disfigured the entrance to the Palace, although it has increased its strength, which was pro-

bably the Emperor's real motive—the ditch is wide and deep and faced with grey free stone. On entering the second gate, you proceed down a fine arched passage, about 300 feet in length, with an octagon room in the centre, from whence four streets branch off, leading to different parts of the Palace—the sides are ornamented with handsome recesses, raised three or four feet above the level of the pavement of stone, where the merchants formerly displayed their wares, the walls and roof are painted, a canal ran through the centre, forming little basons at equal distances, and leaving a good path on either side. At the termination of the passage, a handsome gate opens into a fine square, with a range of apartments round it, where the Omrahs had their quarters, when on the King's guard. On passing the fourth gate you enter a second square of the same dimensions as the first, one face being formed by ranges of stables, with the Dewann Aum or hall of the people in the centre—the stables are upon a magnificent scale, raised three feet above the level of the pavement, with an arcaded open gallery in front, and terraced roof, they form noble wings, connecting the Dewann Aum, with the other faces of the Court. The hall is of stone, the roof being supported on arches, resting on pillars, it is 80 feet by 40; the Throne is in the centre of the hall of considerable magnitude, resembling a large reading desk in an English Church, and composed of beautiful white marble, and surmounted with a cupola; the wall and roof in the rear is prettily adorned with sprigs of flowers and peacocks, executed in Mosaic, with red cornelians and other stones—the building is open on three sides, has five ranges of arches in front, and is raised four feet above the level of the pavement, and is 30 feet high. On entering the third and last square, the Dewann Khass or hall of nobles, bursts upon the view in all its splendour, forming the river face of the Court, and raised on a terrace, four feet above the level of the pavement; the whole building inside and out, and the open terraces and pavements are of white marble, the roof is supported on thirty-two square columns, ornamented to the height of six feet, with rich inlaid flower work of red cornelians and other precious stones, the remainder, as well as the cornices being decorated with a profusion of golden ornaments. The hall is 50 feet by 24, with an open verandah all round, 10 feet wide; in this is a beautiful chrysal, 18 inches high, and 4 feet in diameter. His Majesty usually occupies a temporary throne, the ceiling is of wood painted red, and richly decorated with gold, it was formerly encrusted with a rich silver foliage inlaid with gold, at the expence of 30 lacks of rupees; the Mahrattas took it down, and on sending it to the mint to be coined, it produced 28 lacks; on a compartment over the cornice on the outside, are these lines in the Persian character, in letters of gold, "if there is a Paradise on earth, this is it, 'tis this, 'tis this"—the roof is surmounted at the angles with four pavilions; the ornaments of brass on the cupolas being richly gilt. On State occasions the hall is adorned with an awning of scarlet cloth of gold, fastened by cotton ropes of various colours, kanants or skreens of the same description, enclose the open terraces, which are 44 by 35 feet, on one side the terrace leads to a painted room, through which the King retires to the Haram, on the other to a small but beautiful Mosque of white marble, with domes of brass so richly gilt, as to give it the appearance of pure gold.

FORM OF PRESENTATION.—On entering the last gate, which is nearly opposite the hall of audience, the person to be introduced, makes three salaams to the King (who is usually seated on a small cushioned throne in the centre of the hall), he then ascends the steps and proceeds to the Musnud, making three obeisances, and on his arrival presenting two gold mohurs on a white muslin handkerchief, his name being announced at the same time, a profound silence is observed, he also presents one gold mohur to the Heir Apparent, and then retires, with his face towards the King, making the obeisances as before, and then takes his place on the right near the Resident and the other Gentlemen, all standing, the royal sons only enjoying the permission of being seated, the person shortly after proceeds to a small room near the gate of entrance, where he is invested with a Khelaut or honorary dress,

on which he returns with the same ceremonies as before, and presents another gold mohur, on which his Majesty binds a turban round his hat, (all Europeans wear their hats on these occasions) receiving the fourth and last gold mohur, the person then retires with the same ceremonies as before, and takes his place near the Resident; after all the presentations have taken place His Majesty either calls for the steps of his throne, or pronounces the word *Kookhsut*. The Resident and the other Gentlemen then retire on foot, and without a chaata, as all persons of whatever rank are obliged to dismount from their Elephants or Carriages on entering the first Court. The Nuzzur of a Captain is five gold Mohurs, that of a General 19, of the Sircar 101 on certain occasions; the throne is adorned with plates of gold, and a handsome covering, embroidered with gold and silver thread, is usually thrown over it, the height of the seat from the ground is 18 inches. The King's Son or Lord in waiting receives the nuzzers from his Majesty.

The Royal Baths consist of three apartments of considerable magnitude, paved and lined with white marble and surmounted with domes of the same materials, the walls, baths, and vapour slabs, are elegantly inlaid with rare and precious stones of various colours, representing flowers and branches executed with great taste, fountains are placed in the centre with passes to carry the water into the different apartments, large reservoirs of marble, (one of them cut of a single block 9 feet by 4, and as many deep) form the baths, large stoves are placed round each apartment, and the light is admitted from the roof by windows of stained glass.

The gardens, when in their splendour, with the fountains playing, must have been very beautiful, at present the magnificent reservoirs of water are greatly neglected, the trees and walks out of order; so much however remains, sufficient to give an idea of their former elegance, there are several fine rooms lined with marble, and inlaid with stones, but in a ruinous condition, particularly a very large and handsome octagon room, facing the branch of the Jumna, called *Shahboorj*, or the royal tower. Through a window of this room, Prince *Iirza Juwaan Bukht* made his escape in 1784, when he fled to unknown. Adjoining and communicating by a bridge of 5 stone arches, thrown over an arm of the river, is the Fort of *Selim*, the buildings are now in ruins, with the exception of a Pavilion two stories, on the river face, in which two or three marble rooms are still in good repair; the centre space forms one of the best gardens, with a profusion of fruit trees, particularly neerines, although the fruit of this tree seldom becomes quite ripe, there is also a very large gun on one of the bastions which will carry a ball 4 coss, as the Natives declare. The population of the Fort is estimated at 18,000, the wives of the King amounting 11,600. His income is 12 lacs with a Jagier of two, making 1 lac per annum, under a shed in the court near the garden are many pieces of brass cannon with iron cylinders, once in the possession of the celebrated *George Thomas*, they appear to have been made many years ago. The remainder of the public buildings are in a ruinous state. The etiquette of the Court is kept up, as much as possible, as it was in the time of *Shi Jehan*, but, alas! how much fallen from the splendour and splendour which distinguished that reign; wood and some coarse kurwa cloth, have supplied the places of those pillars of gold and silver, that formerly supported awnings of embroidered th or velvet, which went round every apartment, the ceilings massy silver gilt have made room for more modest ones of painted wood, in short every step one takes in the Palace, shews it was once, and how fallen it is at present, even the very walls have not escaped the depredation of mischievous avarice, there are of fine white marble (particularly in the gardens) in most of the public apartments, inlaid with onyx, agate and cornings; almost every where the marble has been picked, for small pieces of the precious stones, the *Dewann Khass* or *Hall Nobles* is partly an exception to this, having been repaired at expence of the Company, the awnings of cloth of gold were also presented by the Government. The Royal *Nujeeb Baion* performs the

interior duties of the palace; the income both of the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister is 8000 Rupees per mensem. In 1808 *Jehangeer* the favorite son raised a disturbance in the Palace threatening his father's life, and closing the gates, the Troops however being called out, the gates were blown open by cannon, and after a slight resistance, order was again restored, this Prince now resides at *Allahabad*.

On certain festivals, the King goes to the *Juma Musjid* to say prayers, particularly at the termination of the *Ramjan*, when the reliques are produced, which he touches with great devotion, a hair of the Prophet's whisker being considered as the most valuable, is carefully preserved in a case. The immense square of the Cathedral is completely filled with Mahomedans, the Resident also attends on this occasion, in fact he accompanies the King; whenever he leaves the Palace, a royal salute is fired on passing the outer gate, as also on the return of his Majesty.

I shall close this account, with a short description of the former mode of holding a Court of Justice in the *Dewann Aum*. The King seated himself in the middle of the hall, on a throne in the shape of a couch, with a tester bolster and quilt, surmounted by a canopy, supported on four columns, the entire ornamented with diamonds and pearls, a cover of brocade of gold, or some other rich stuff was thrown over the seat; at one side a parasol was raised, and at each column, some parts of the King's arms were suspended, viz. shield, sword, bow, and arrow case, in the Court below the hall, there was a space about twenty feet square, encompassed by balustrades covered with plates of gold and silver; at the corners, were four Secretaries of State for the Civil and Criminal Departments, many Chiefs stood round the railing, a splendid awning of cloth of gold fastened by rings to the roof of the hall, and supported on pillars cased with silver, afforded shade to the numerous nobles and other attendants. The musicians were also in attendance, the music was sweet and agreeable, and made so little noise, as not to distract the attention of the Secretaries from their more serious occupations; some great Nobleman, frequently one of his Sons, stood near the King, the favorite elephants and horses caparisoned in golden trappings, passed in review, towards the middle of the Court, a little canal, six inches wide, ran parallel to the hall, while the King remained seated on his throne of justice. It was not allowed to the audience, to pass this stream without express permission, Ambassadors were not even exempted, however, on their arrival, the master of the ceremonies announced their name when his Majesty made a sign for them to approach; about 12 o'clock the Prime Minister reported what had taken place in his chamber of justice, when he had finished, the King rose from his Throne; it was not permitted to any person to leave the place before this took place, as the King retired the audience also took their departure.

Near the *Ajmere* gate and immediately without the walls, is the *Mudursa* or College, erected by *Gasee Odeen Khan*, the son of *Nizam-ul-Moolk*, it is entirely of red stone, the entrance is through a handsome gate-way, arched and surmounted by *Patan* cupolas, the College forms a spacious quadrangle of 100 yards. The Mosque and Tomb of the founder form the face opposite the gate of entrance. In the centre is a fountain lined with stone, with several fine trees near it, which gives the quadrangle a very collegiate air, a range of apartments in two stories with an arched colonnade in front, compose the remaining faces of the square, each room is 15 feet square, with two smaller ones attached, those at the angles and in the centre of each face are of larger dimensions, probably for the Professors, on the outside is an arched range of apartments for cooking. The Mosque is of red stone inlaid with marble, the front is open, and the sides are adorned with screens of lattice work, executed in beautiful patterns of flowers. The tombs are concealed from view, by screens of brown or fawn coloured stone in lattice work, forming a square of 30 feet; in the centre stand the tombs, also surmounted by a screen of white marble, 9 feet high, partly adorned with open work, the remainder in slabs, with rich patterns of flowers in bold relief, the whole finished with the greatest taste, and in the most

delicate style; A small Mosque of white marble forms one face of this square, the pavement of which is of large slabs of marble; near the college are two elegant tombs of white marble, the first in the same style as that of Gaseo Odeen, the other inlaid with various coloured stones, the design is particularly chaste.

At a short distance from the city are the ruins of the Palace and Fort of Ferose Shah, the remains are still extensive, there is a remarkable pillar of a brown colour about 50 feet high, which has the appearance of a composition stone, and is called the "Sat of Ferose;" the ruins of Mogulperah extend about the three miles to the South and West, in the centre of these ruins is an enclosed space, where the King attends the ceremony of killing the camel, one of the grand festivals; a low range of hills runs about two miles to the westward of the city, in a Southerly direction.

The environs on the North and West are crowded with the remains of the country houses of the Nobility; the Royal Gardens at Shalimar, 9 miles from Delhi, were begun in the 4th and finished in the 13th year of Shah Jehan's reign, they were laid out with great taste, and at an expence of 80 lacs; however, their present appearance affords no idea of their former beauty, the entrance is through a gateway of brick, and a canal lined with stone leads to the hall of audience, a great part of which is in ruins; the Haram and Imaum, or open hall, were decorated with a beautiful border of white and gold, on a ground of the finest pink coloured onumam—the Resident and Assistants have country houses at this place.

On the road to the Kootub, about five miles from the city, is the Mausoleum of Sufdin Jung, Grandfather of the Nawaab of Lucknow—it is raised 10 feet above the level of the garden, in which it is situated on a terrace paved with stone 110 feet square, the plan of the building appears to be a central room 25 feet square, with a suit of apartments to the number of eight, part oblong, part octagon, which have a communication with the central room, the roof of which is formed by a dome about 40 feet high, the pavement, lower compartments of the walls and tomb are of white marble, the apartments above correspond with those below, the edifice is 60 feet square, with handsome Minarets at each angle, and a dome of stone and marble in the centre, the different fronts correspond, and are inlaid with white marble, a large stone Reservoir and Canal adorns the centre, the entrance is through a fine gate, having several excellent apartments.

The next building worthy of observation is the Kootub Menar, 11 miles from Delhi, it is a round Tower of red stone, 241 feet high and 147 in circumference, divided into five stages with a door at each, and a ledge of stone two feet wide running round on the outside, the pavilion which crowned the top has fallen, the first stage is fluted angular and circular alternately, the second circular, the third angular, fourth and fifth plain, and inlaid with marble.* This singular pillar was erected in the reign of the Emperor Altumsh, it is a Mahomedan building, although the Natives declare that it was originally Hindoo, and that it was merely eased in its present style by the Mussulmen, certain it is that there are many ruins of Temples and other Hindoo buildings within a few yards of it,—it takes its name from a Saint who lived in the Emperor Altumsh's reign, and whose shrine is held in great veneration to this day, and is visited annually in the month of July by the King of Delhi, who is attended on this festival by his whole court and family; great part of the Inhabitants of the city also visit this spot, where a fair and other Indian recreations diffuse a joy over the miserable Inhabitants of the Palace, who are never allowed to pass the walls except on this and some other festival, the number of Visitors this year was estimated at one hundred thousand.

Part of the grand gate is still entire, the centre arch is 43 feet high, the wall above 47, another tower appears to have been commenced at a short distance from the Kootub, the following

* Stages:—1, 97 feet;—2, 52 feet;—3, 30 feet;—4, 27 feet;—5, 29 feet; Pavilion—25 feet;—267.

are the dimensions of the ruin: circumference 262 feet, outer wall 19 feet, stair 8 feet, centre pillar 30 feet, height of the column 40 feet.

Between the grand arch and the Kootub is an iron, or rather composition pillar, (date of erection unknown) 23 feet high, 26 in circumference; the Native tradition is that it rests on the head of a Serpent, in the centre of the earth, and when it falls, that the Dynasty of the House of Timur will be at an end, Nadir Shah caused the earth to be excavated to a considerable depth, but did not arrive at the foundation; on this occasion the Serpent shook his head, which caused a violent earthquake, The Mahraitas also attempted to overthrow it, and brought up heavy cannon for the purpose, there is a deep indent caused by a large round shot on one side, and the mark of a chain shot on the other, they however failed in the attempt. About a mile from the pillar is a grand waterfall, 60 feet by 30, formed in the rains by the overflowing of an extensive bank, the water is received into a large stone basin, and afterwards flows into a small rivulet, which runs through a deep, but narrow and romantic valley, formed by ranges of abrupt hills; the ruins of a Hindoo Temple on a projecting rock near the fall, add great interest to the scenery, the beauty of which is much increased by clumps of fine trees happily disposed.

Between the Kootub and the fall, are two houses belonging to the King, one of them displays some taste, opposite the Mausoleum containing the tombs of Bahadoor Shah and Shah Aulum, all of white marble, with skreens in lattice work elegantly carved and preserved in fine order; here are also the ruins of a large Boulee, and several picturesque views on the high banks of the tank.

The road between the Kootub and the Mausoleum of Humayoon, is adorned with the mouldering remains of Castles, Mosques and Palace; the splendid monuments of the architecture of former ages—in the midst of these erected on a commanding situation, stands the magnificent Mausoleum of Humayoon, rising from a noble terraced paved with red stone and elevated more than 20 feet above the level of the garden, which gives the building a fine relief, and great contributes to the grandeur of its appearance; the terrace 145 yards square, and is adorned with a lattice railing of red stone feet in height, there are apartments underneath—in fact this race is raised on another which is 100 yards square and rises in eight about four feet; the Mosque is of red stone 45 yards, on front crowned by a magnificent dome of white marble rising 10 feet from the terrace, with several small Pavillions with roofs blue enamel, placed over the grand arches. In the four great fies of this edifice a magnificent arch rises to the height of 50 feet above which the wall is raised about 14 feet, to hide the shaft one dome; in the four less sides, formed by cutting off the angle the square, a double range of arches rises to the top, but here instead of raising the wall, whose uniformity would destroy its beauty, a small Pavillion, crowned by a dome, is raised at each great angle of the building, and fills up the hollow bosom of the shaft the outside is beautifully inlaid with white marble, the plan of the edifice is a central octagon room, 45 feet in diameter, having suit of rooms all around to the number of eight—the four great arches of the room rise about 20 feet in height, above them with the intervention of a wide compartment, is another row of arches 16 feet high; over the second tier with the same space between, is a square window filled with lattice work of white marble, the roof is oval, being 80 feet in height and formed by the dome; the tomb is in the centre, 6 feet by two, composed of a solid block of white marble, the floors and walls (6 feet in height) of the same materials, the doors and windows are filled with open lattice work, the recess of each of the four great arches 14 feet deep, with inlaid pavement of variegated marble. 7 rooms at the angles are octagon, 21 feet in diameter, with red roofs 40 feet in height, the four central rooms are 30 by the floors and lower compartments of the eight being of white marble with three tombs in each of the apartments and angles, there are eight gardens above corresponding in size those below. The garden is square and of

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great extent, surrounded by a high wall, with a gate of entrance in the centre of each face; the ground has been lately laid out with a variety of fruit trees, and it is probable that great attention will in future be paid to the preservation of this noble monument, as the present King has expressed his wish to be buried there.

At a short distance from Humayoon's, stands the Mausoleum of Nizam-ud-deen, this Saint died about 550 years ago, and has been since held in great veneration; the King annually visits the Shrine, where a considerable establishment is maintained for the purpose of preserving the tomb; the building is low, 24 feet square, including a verandah 4 feet wide, with fluted pillars of white marble adorned with gold, the corner pillars as well as the ceiling of the verandah which is flat, being decorated with blue and green enamel and gold, the room is 16 feet square, the floors and walls divided into compartments of open lattice work, are of white marble, the roof is formed by the dome both of the same materials as the walls, the tomb is surrounded by a low railing of fret work richly gilt, the building is shaded by large awnings of scarlet cloth adorned with white festoons of open work 9 feet high, all of white marble. The noble Hall of Arim, the friend of Humayoon, built of white marble, the roof supported on 61 columns, is within the same enclosure; the delicate appearance, the simple majesty of this beautiful building are beyond all praise, the hall is 80 feet square.

Immediately in front of the tomb of Nizam is a sacred tank, surrounded with arched passages and Temples, from the top of which a considerable number of men and boys leap into the water which is 60 feet deep; the highest point from which the divers spring, is about 40 feet; within the same enclosure are two large Patan Mosques and various other buildings; the country for the extent of two miles is covered with the ruins of tombs which shew the immense extent of the old city, in fact the ruins from the North to the Kootub in the South are 28 miles in circumference.

About a mile from these monuments rise the magnificent ruins of the Fort and City of Shere Shah, two miles in circuit; its form is nearly square, and flanked by large bastions, and surrounded by lofty walls, the splendid Palaces, and venerable Mosques towering in mouldering grandeur above the broken line of the adjoining buildings, display in the most imposing manner the former beauty of this Imperial Residence.

At the distance of twelve miles from Delhi, and two from the Jumna, on a low range of rocky hills embracing a circuit of six coss, rise in gigantic grandeur, the stupendous walls of the city of Soozuckabad, defended by immense bastions at short intervals; the walls are built of hewn stone of great magnitude, the ascent to the grand gateway is steep and rocky; upon the top of a lofty rock, are the remains of a large Citadel, strongly defended by ranges of Towers and Bastions; within were the private apartments of the Emperor, here in times of danger, he was perfectly secure, as the ascent even at this period is winding and difficult, the naked rocks form the glacis of the place, the approaches to which were thus rendered almost impracticable; at the foot of the citadel is a tank of great magnitude and depth lined with stone, from whence the garrison were supplied, the gateways are formed of masses of granite of huge dimensions, hewn out of the rocks at the foot of the walls, thus forming fine ditches; the extensive ruins of the Emperor's principal Palace give an idea of their former magnificence.

There are three extensive Boulees in perfect order, these are apartments under ground from 30 to 80 feet, on a level with large wells or tanks of water faced with stone; the Emperor's consist of a suit of eight circular rooms, with arched roofs, and a space of two feet in diameter at top, for the purpose of admitting the light, the rooms are 20 feet in diameter, and were used in the hot weather. The Heir Apparent's are also in good repair, comprising a suit of rooms of equal extent, the third Boulee is situated near the citadel; there are tanks to each of these ranges of rooms, even now they are about 80 feet deep, 40 by 30 in length and breadth, all lined with free stone. The fort is two coss in diameter, the houses have all fallen to ruins,

the ground being strewed with their remains, the great thickness and commanding height and situation of the walls, give a most imposing effect to this city; there is also another small Fort erected by Touzlick at a short distance. The Durgah of the Emperor and his mother is in front of the grand Gate way, the building is of red stone, enclosed by a good wall in perfect preservation.

The best point of view, from whence the city and circumjacent buildings and ruins appear to the greatest advantage, is from the river Jumna, immediately in front of the Palace, and about three miles distant; this spot commands in all directions. The splendid ruins of the Forts of Shere Shah and Feroze; the Mausoleum of Humayoon, raised on its noble terrace, and towering above innumerable Mosques, some with marble, others adorned with enamelled domes; the lofty pillar of the Kootub bounded by a range of bleak hills; the uneven ground on which, the capital is built, the white aspect of its marble buildings, the gilt domes, the magnificent walls and gateways of red stone, broken by the towering height of the minarets and domes of the Juma and Leenut Mosques, present views at once interesting and magnificent.

Launch of the Helen Yacht.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at half past 3 p. m. was launched from the Yard of Mr. Peter Foster, at Sulkeah, a beautiful Brig of 100 Tons, constructed of the very best materials, and copper fastened. She is built chiefly for the purpose of being employed as an Accommodation-Vessel, for Passengers, and has consequently very spacious and airy apartments; their dimensions are subjoined. She has two sky-lights, and a tier of large scuttles fore and aft,—is expressly calculated for proceeding down the River, or to Madras, Penang, or any part of the Coast, during any season of the year, with perfect safety and comfort, and is admirably adapted for the conveyance of two Families, or a large party on an excursion to the Sandheads, Edmonstone's Island, &c. She is an elegant model, substantially built, and well fitted and found in every respect. This admirable Vessel glided into her destined element in very gratifying style, and was named "THE HELEN." Several professional Gentlemen who have examined her, accord the highest praise to the Builder, for the skilful manner in which she has been completed.

Dimensions of the Accommodations of the Helen Yacht.

Length between the Perpendiculars,	63 ft. 8 ins.
Length of Keel for Tonnage,	49 ft. 10 ins.
Length of Main Keel,	56 ft. 0
Breadth Extreme,	19 ft. 6 ins.
Height of the Wing Transom,	9 ft. 0
Depth in the Hold (if intended to carry Cargo), ..	10 ft. 0
Burthen, Builder's Tonnage, 100 74 94.	

Accommodations.

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
An elegant Hall,	15 ft. 0	18 ft. 0	6 ft. 6 in.
A Bed Cabin forward,	7 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 0	6 ft. 6 in.
A ditto,	7 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 0	6 ft. 6 in.
A Cabin or Sitting Room aft, ..	11 ft. 2 in.	17 ft. 8 in.	6 ft. 6 in.
A Bed Cabin aft, fitted up with a standing bed place, for a lady or children, with closets, &c. }	7 ft. 0	7 ft. 10 in.	5 ft. 10 in.
A ditto ditto,	7 ft. 0	7 ft. 10 in.	5 ft. 10 in.
Pantry or Landing Place, fitted up with two handsome side boards, four liquor cases, two dripstones,	7 ft. 2 in.	18 ft. 0 in.	6 ft. 6 in.
Draught of Water,	forward, 4 ft. 6 in.	aft, 5 ft. 6 in.	

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning,	11	54
Evening,	0	0
Moon's Age,	26 Days.	

Fees of Physicians.

"Far from resorting those terms of reproach which have been heaped upon me, I place them to the account of an honest unreflecting indignation, in which cooler judgment and natural politeness had no concern."—JUNIUS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent CIVIS has imputed to me motives which, in the term of the day, I cannot admit to be LEGITIMATE.

In doing this, he has been in a great hurry to prove, what to me was perfectly indifferent; and very unluckily for himself has also effected his own discomfiture, by proving too much. My position was, that Scotch Physicians could not charge any more than Apothecaries or Surgeons, (acting as Physicians) for their attendance. CIVIS says, that no Physician can charge for it; but that "Apothecaries and Surgeons are, and have always been permitted to charge and pursue (sue!) for payment in Courts of Law for their ATTENDANCE."

If so, the object of my Letter is done away with; but until he proves the "MEMORANDUM" to be an erroneous assertion on the part of the COMMISSIONER, I shall side with that Officer, and think "the charge for Medical attendance not legal or actionable." In a word, that no Medical man in India can sue for his attendance.

In this belief, therefore, I was afraid, Mr. Editor, that (in order to make his charge legal) my Medical attendant might be compelled to drench me with nauseating doses, instead of following the maxim he used to have on the tip of his tongue, viz. "Modestus et sapiens medicus nunquam properabit ad pharmacum, nisi cogente necessitate;" and therefore, I was desirous of a regulation, which might confer upon ALL Medical gentlemen in India, without any invidious distinctions, the right of charging for "ATTENDANCE." Their ADVICE cannot be estimated, and might still be paid for as at present, the fees being considered, as CIVIS states them to be, "HONORARIA."

Writers in the Daily Prints are in general idle people, who take an interest in passing events, and cannot be professionally informed on every point the discussion engaged in may present. All, therefore, that can in justice be required from such anonymous authors, is a deference to the opinions of others, and an active search for information in such authors as they may have access to. I shall endeavour to do this; passing by irrelevant or idle remarks, for matters foreign to the question can do no good.

Leaving therefore the English Universities and the London Schools to be defended by those who have an honest prejudice for ALMA MATER, and to any Reader of your JOURNAL the pleasure of reviewing those portions of CIVIS's historical disquisition, which do not belong to my subject; I shall briefly state my reasons for supposing a Scotch diploma to be a very different sort of thing from that obtained at either of our Universities. The latter is recognised by the Legislature, and confers precedence, as well as certain privileges extending in degree to the eldest son. Gregory's Dictionary, under the word Fee, says "it signifies a certain allowance to Physicians, Barristers, Attorneys, and other Officers, as a reward for their pains and labours. If a person refuse to pay an Officer his due Fees, the Court will grant an attachment against him to be committed until the Fees are paid." Nicholson's Encyclopedia says, "Physicians—by Statute 3. Henry VIII. c. 11. no person within London nor seven miles of the same, shall practice as a Physician or Surgeon, except he be examined and approved by the Bishop of London, or by the Dean of St. Paul's, assisted by four persons of the faculty, under a penalty of 5*l.* per month, half to the King and half to the Informer. A DOCTOR OF PHYSIC OF THE UNIVERSITIES, must still have a License from the College Physicians, to enable him to practice in London, and within seven miles of the same. In the country, such a Doctor of Physic may practice; BUT NO OTHER, without License from the College."

From the above quotations, it will be seen, that I had authority for supposing Regular Physicians could claim their Fees,

and that no others (without a Licence from the London College) could do so. It is unnecessary for me to say more in answer to CIVIS, than this;—that I have always thought it more honorable to an individual to be the boast of his country, than to have a country to boast of.

I am, Sir, Yours with esteem,

Sept. 7, 1822.

ANOTHER LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Proposed Improvements.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In your JOURNAL of last Thursday, I read with great pleasure and interest, the Saugor Society's Report, and now beg leave to congratulate the Society on its patriotic and benevolent intentions being in a progressive state towards completion.

Although the New Dawk Road to Dog's Creek will give considerable facility to communicate expeditiously with Ships at the New Anchorage, and from them to Calcutta, I would humbly suggest, that a Flagstaff be erected close to Dog's Creek, furnished with a suit of Lynn's and Marryat's Flags, both of which are well understood by the Honorable Company's Shipping; by these means, any Ship can be informed, that a Letter or Letters have arrived by Dawk directed to her, if by despatch, requiring an immediate reply, the Letter may be couched in numbers and directed to the Singal Officer to be worked off accordingly to the designated Ship, which in return would reply in like manner to be immediately forwarded by Dawk. This, Sir, in my opinion would obviate every delay now experienced by very strong current which prevents boats acting until slack water. The proposed Flagstaff would cost a mere trifle, compared with its great utility.

The Shipping at the Anchorage have frequent occasion to bring their dead on shore; this solemn duty is performed by an Officer and armed boat's crew, who have to make the grave after landing, which frequently delays them after ebb; in such cases they are obliged either to sleep in their boat until return of tide, or pull up along shore seven miles. By a signal to the shore, a grave may be ordered ready on the boat's arrival, in a proper burial ground; at present the interments are promiscuous on both sides of the Creek.

Should the hints here offered be acted on by Government, this establishment would soon induce another, namely, a Bungalow Naval Hospital, near to the Flagstaff: the sick suffer severely on board Ship, the Boatwain's pipe, the noise of Caulkers and Carpenters working over their heads from sun rise to sun down, the din and indispensable noise of carrying on duty on board Ship, independent of bilge water fumes, where so many are crowded together in a small compass, must have considerable effect on sick seaman; and when it is considered that those in health are greatly incommoded by the sick, and that the accommodation of their removal on shore would be mutual, I make no doubt but every Officer and man would cheerfully contribute towards supporting the establishment. Three thousand rupees would be sufficient to complete the Bungalow, and the Assistant Surgeons of the Company's Ships at the Anchorage may take it in their turn to serve weekly at the Hospital, during their average stay of four Months. At present there is no place of shelter near Dog's Creek; this proved fatal to the Surgeon of the DUTCHESS OF ATHOL, which recent instance, I trust, will be sufficient to induce the Saugor Society, or the Officers of the Company's Ships, to erect a temporary Bungalow near the Creek, where they frequently go on shooting parties.

GRENULE.

Births.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. CHARLES SCOTT, of a Son.

On the 8th instant, the Lady of Major ALEXANDER, of a Daughter.

At Byculah, on the 7th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel CRISTOFER HODGSON, of the Regiment of Artillery, of a Son.

East India Sugar.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

A poor, wail lad, calling himself BRITANNICUS, has addressed a woeful letter to that respectable body whose organ I am, praying them to display their liberality and independence, forsooth, at the expence of their true, well-kent interests, and the soundest economical doctrines thereanent. Does he think he is talking to a body of malecontents of the Common Council of London, or of the Guildry of Edinburgh? Let him certify that *liberality* will help to fill the girdle, or that *independence* will enable us to be so, and then we will listen to him. So far was I, Sir, from attempting to conceal our selfish principles under the flimsy veil of irony, that I plainly avowed, and shall always uphold with all simplicity of heart, that *selfishness* is the pole-star of Merchants, under whose blessed influence the Indigo of this Country has made a barren spot in Scotland look green, and Gothic Castles have been built with her Cotton. Has he never read how the Poet shows that "self love and social are the same?" And does Adam Smith, or the great Ricardo, teach any other principle of public wealth than the pursuit of private interest? We are all here by sufferance of the Honourable Company, whose chartered right it is to make a kirk and a mill of India. It behoves us, therefore, to take our cue from them, and their local Representatives. When the Sugar project shall seem palatable to them, we will stir our stumps, and not before.

Let not BRITANNICUS suppose that all his fleecing will move the Merchants of Calcutta, to disavow their organ. Their steady and prudent demeanour shows that I did not speak without warrant. I laugh in my sleeve at the vain ambition of certain Macedonians to strive against the current. If they shall recruit such a number and quality of names as they shall not be ashamed to march through Coventry with—then I will grant that "lead may swim upwards," or downwards.

Sept. 10, 1822.

KENNETH MCSYCOPHANT.

Syces and Buggies.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

AN INHABITANT of CALCUTTA having informed you of an accident that happened to a Syce from driving a Buggy, and stated others that are likely to occur in consequence of Syces being allowed to drive Buggies, I have to observe, that however desirable it may be to prevent these occurrences, it will be impossible to effect it without the interference of their masters. I attribute such accidents to the following causes.

1. Ignorance. The generality of Syces or Horse Keepers, are very stupid people, and no better than Coolies.

2. The lower class of Natives almost invariably take the right hand side of the road, so that a person going out in a foggy morning can scarcely avoid coming in contact with them or their horses, &c.

3. Syces, &c. are in the habit of riding upon the shaft, and consequently can have but little command over the Horse if he should be in the least degree unruly; they do this however as a mark of respect, they think it would be an insult to their master to take his seat, and would expect to be punished for it.

Much inconvenience may arise from Horses and Buggies being allowed to stand in the streets without a Syce. Having occasion sometime since to go the Bow-Bazar, my Bearers on the return wishing to make a short cut, carried me through a number of alleys, till at last they came to a narrow one near the Durum-tallah, where a Horse and Buggy were standing without any one take care of them; the place was so narrow that my Polanquin could not pass them, and I was obliged to return to the Bow-Bazar and take a wider road.

When it may be necessary to give Buggies and Horses in charge to Syces, it would be advisable to order them to keep on the left hand side of the road, and either to lead the Horse, or sit in the proper place.

L.

Married Officers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I observe with pleasure a letter signed PYDAUL, in your JOURNAL of the 25th ultimo, which I have no doubt will be of great service to all three classes of Society: Married People, Bachelors, and Spinsters; and of particular service to the public in general, as it may be the means of deterring some of your Correspondents from amusing their leisure hours, and gratifying their spleen, in writing letters on the subject of Eligibility for the Married state, and of making them employ their time in writing on subjects which may be more acceptable to the public and beneficial to themselves, and thereby render them more likely to attain that Goal which they all seem to pant for (unless the picture which PYDAUL has drawn of married life in most cases has made them give up the chase,) as I have no doubt a sensible woman would prefer as her partner through life, a man who seemed to have other thoughts besides those of ridiculing Spinsters, and holding them up to the ridicule of society as a number of wretches who have no other study than how to set themselves off to the best advantage, and to gain the richest prize.

But now let us consider what is the reason that of late years such a number of candidates have appeared from among the lower ranks of Officers in the Army to obtain the prize of a Wife? Is it the laudible desire of making themselves (as they imagine) more respectable members of society? I have no doubt this is the case with some; but I should attribute to the most part of them the desire of holding a Staff situation, as it is well known that a married man thinks himself entitled to a situation in preference to any one else, let what will be his merit, and thinks himself frequently aggrieved if the Government does not happen to agree with him in this point.

I have even heard one of those unconscionable gentry go so far as to say that our Honorable Employers had advised the Government in India to favour Married Officers in giving away such appointments as might be vacant; if such is the case (which I very much doubt,) it must have been from the idea that they would be of more use there than any where else.

I shall close this Epistle by advising your Correspondents above mentioned, as also all Bachelors that would be husbands, and Spinsters that would be wives, carefully to peruse PYDAUL's letter, and to "Look before they leap."

Bombay, August 17, 1822.

SAWAR.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain P. Comyn, 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry, from Seetapore. Captain R. Gardner, ditto, from ditto. Lieutenant C. J. Lewes, 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry, from Nusseerabad. Ensign James Burney, 2d Battalion 1st Native Infantry, from Neemuch. Assistant Surgeon M. Macleod, 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, from Midsnapore.

Departures.—Major Coombs, Fort Major, to Fort Cornwallis. Major Harriot, 1st Battalion 2d Native Infantry, to Bandah. Captain C. P. King, 4th Light Cavalry, to Kurnaul. Lieutenant and Adjutant Gairdner, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, to Berhampore. Lieutenant R. W. Beatson, 1st Battalion 11th Native Infantry, to Mhow. Lieutenant and Adjutant Macgrath, 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry, to Penang. Ensign F. V. Macgrath, ditto, to ditto.

Deaths.

On the 10th instant, Mr. C. J. THOMPSON, of Budge Budge, aged 36 years and 9 months.

On the 7th instant, Captain BENJAMIN HALSTEAD, Commander of the Ship ADONES, aged 50 years.

On the 5th instant, Mr. SAMUEL ROPES, Supercargo of the Ship BENGAL, aged 21 years.

At Broach, on the 24th of July, the Daughter of the Garrison Sergeant Major WILLIAM and MARY FURNISH, aged 18 months.

Bombay News.

Bombay, August 17, 1822.—On Thursday evening, the Free Trader KATHERINE STUART FORBES, Captain Ingram Campbell, from London, arrived here. She left Portsmouth, 29th April, and Madeira, 10th May. She spoke H. M. S. GANGES, on the 10th of July off the Cape. *Passengers.*—Lieutenant F. D. Daly, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mrs. and Miss Daly, Mr. George Richmond, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mrs. A. Best, Messrs. Henry Young and W. W. Malet, Writers, Mrs. C. Shaw, Messrs. Robert Webb and J. H. Mudie, Cadets, Lieut. James Robinson, H. M. 67th Regiment, Harriet Jolliff and Benjamin Johnson. This Ship has brought accounts of the safe arrival of the MULGRAVE CASTLE, CADMUS, ORPHEUS, and PHOENIX, from this Port in England. The JAMES SIBBALD and BARKWORTH, were to sail for this Port, the former in about a month, and the latter in about six weeks after the KATHERINE STUART FORBES.

We have not yet received any regular series of late English papers: a few in April of late date reached us a short time before our paper was set for the press, from which we have made some extracts.

The entertainment of the Theatre on Thursday evening has become the general theme of conversation, and we meet with no one who was present who does not speak of it with delight. Expectation had been raised to a very high pitch by the previous performance on the 5th instant, but we may venture to say that of the crowded and splendid audience which attended on this occasion, no one returned disappointed. The house resounded throughout the evening with thunders of laughter and applause. The pieces were happily chosen. The part of Miss Harlow in the OLD MAID, on which the spirit of the Farce chiefly depends, was faintly well sustained, and the Song of "IS NOBODY COMING TO MARRY ME" was received and cheered with bursts of applause. The affected airs of the Old Maid while seated at the Piano Forte in the confident anticipation of an early marriage, were most happily given, while the skill with which she touched the instrument would have done credit to any of the most accomplished candidates for Hymen's favors, among the younger part of the fair sex. The interlude of SILVESTER DAGGERWOOD kept up the humour of the evening unabated, until the Afterpiece of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, which was incomparable throughout, and defies any selection for particular notice. The house was frequently convulsed with laughter.

The Honorable the Governor was present with a strong party of female beauty in the Governor's Box.

The CHARLES FORBES and MEDINA are all ready for sea; but the weather is so squally and boisterous that it is probable they may be detained a tide or two till the weather moderates. The NEARON, Theaker, for London, is to sail the first week in September.

We are authorised to state, that the CHARLES FORBES will not sail till Monday.

The Honorable the Governor left the Presidency early yesterday morning for the Dekhan.—*Bombay Courier.*

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept.	8 Kent	British	G. Sutherland	London
	8 Juliana	British	J. Webster	Cape
	9 Sutton	British	J. Hodges	Persian Gulph
	9 Dolphin	British	G. East	Madras

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1822.

Kedgeret.—AJAX, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ship ASIA, and St. THIAGO MAIOR, (P.)

Saugor.—H. C. S. DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, JAMES SCOTT, and CAROLINE (brig), outward-bound, remain.

Madras News.

Madras, Aug. 23, 1822.—We understand the MOIRA spoke a Free Trader to the Southward of the Equator bound to Bombay, which a few days before had been spoken with the HOPE bound for this Port. The HOPE left Gravesend on the 1st of May.

Mr. Canning certainly comes out in H. M. Ship NEWCASTLE of 60 Guns. She will be commissioned by the Honourable Captain Duncan, and will be ready for sea in the course of next month. Mr. Blackhouse comes out as Private Secretary with Mr. Canning.

The PHOENIX, from Tellicherry the 5th of December, arrived in the Downs on the 19th of April. This vessel took home the accounts of the death of our late Advocate General. Nothing certain had been fixed upon with regard to a successor when the MOIRA sailed.

The BOMBAY from India and the Cape arrived the same day. John Binny, Esq. went home by this Ship, and landed, we are happy to say, in perfect health.

The CLYDESDALE reached England on the 18th of April. None of our homeward bound had arrived.

Sir WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN has taken his passage on board the Ship REGENT, which was to sail on the 10th of May.

The GEORGE THE IVTH. spoke the BRITANNIA to the Westward of the Cape, and took out of her the Reverend M. Davis and conveyed him to the Cape—the rest of the Passengers had gone on to England.

Private letters from the Cape give the pleasing information that Colonel Hodgson and all the Indians at the Cape are in excellent health and very anxious to return to their Asiatic homes. They are all heartily tired of Africa.

Accounts have been received by the MARY ANNE, that the BENGAL MERCHANT was at the Isle of France on the 31st ultimo, having put into Port Louis for water, and was expected to sail for this place immediately.

The Ship HOPE may also be hourly looked for—she left the Thames on the 1st May—and accounts of her have been brought by the MOIRA—the latter having fallen in with a Ship bound to Bombay, which had spoken the HOPE a few days before to the Southward to the Line.—*Madras Courier.*

Madras, August 24, 1822.—The Ship MELLISH, Captain Ford, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England, early this morning.

It was originally intended that the NEWCASTLE of 60 guns, was to bring out our new Governor General; but having been discovered to be in a defective state, she was ordered to be sold out of the Service.—*Madras Gazette.*

Bombay Orders.

Extract from General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Bombay, Wednesday, August 7, 1822.

1.—In publishing to this Army the sentiments, (as expressed above of the Government of which he has the honor to be a member, Lieut General Sir Charles Colville cannot deny himself the satisfaction of adding his individual opinion of the correct system and conduct of His Majesty's 65th Regiment in those relations which have naturally connected him more immediately with them.

2.—He will consider it an highly gratifying duty to request of the most noble the Commander in Chief in India, that these joint testimonials may be brought to the knowledge of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and who (His Excellency has every respectful assurance) will have equal satisfaction in laying them before the King in such manner as will best obtain the most gracious consideration of His Majesty.

(True Extract) D. LEIGHTON, Adj. General of the Army.

BOMBAY CASTLE, AUGUST 10, 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Chief Secretary Warden accompany the Honorable the Governor on his proceeding to the Deccan, and that the duties of Secretary in the Military Political and Secret Departments at the Presidency be performed by Mr. James Farish.